FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1847. [NO. 1584.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
BY [illegible]
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

[illegible] Letters to the Editor must be post paid. [illegible]

FINE WHISKEY.

RECEIVED this day, another supply of that fine and genuine Monongahela Whiskey.

—ALSO—

A few demijohns of Peach Brandy, 2 years in Glass, yet on hand.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Oct. 5, 1847. 83tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store lately occupied by Hall & Johnson, where they will be pleased to see the old customers of [illegible]. We continue to keep as usual a general stock of GROCERIES, which we will sell [illegible] Cash or Country Produce.

[illegible]

HALL & HALL.

Oct. [illegible], 1847. 83tf

[illegible] The Subscriber will be found at the old [illegible] Hall & Johnson, now occupied by Hall & [illegible]

JOHN H. HALL.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received and opened my FALL and WINTER STOCK, comprising a large and [illegible] assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Drugs and Medicines, Fur and Wool Hats, Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps, Bonnets, Cotton and Wool Cards, Cap, Letter & Wrapping Paper, Ready-made Clothing, &c.

[illegible]

JOHN D. STARR.

[illegible]

A CARD.

THE Subscriber [illegible] Fayetteville [illegible] October [illegible] Measures [illegible]

THOMAS R. FENTRESS.

[illegible]

BOOK BINDERY.

BOOKS [illegible] Magazines, Newspapers [illegible]

D. R. BELL.

[illegible] 83tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT [illegible] deceased [illegible]

[illegible], Administrator.

[illegible] 83-3w

Sept. 30, 1847.

STRAYED

FROM [illegible] Briggs's Hotel, on Tuesday [illegible] BAY HORSE [illegible]

ROB'T PALMER, Jr.

[illegible] N. C.

[illegible] 83[illegible]

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

A GENTLEMAN proposes to open a School [illegible]

[illegible] Oct. 5, 1847. 83[illegible]

St. Mary's School,

RALEIGH, N. C.

[illegible] Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visitor.
[illegible] ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

THE TWELFTH TERM of this School will commence on the [illegible] of November, and [illegible] the 15th of April.

TERMS—*Payable in advance.*

[illegible] Board and English Tuition per Term of five Months,	$100 00
[illegible] Tuition in French,	10 00
[illegible] Music, on the Piano, Organ or Guitar,	25 00
[illegible] for the use of Piano or Organ,	
[illegible] Harp, with use of instrument,	40 00
[illegible] Drawing and Painting in water Colors,	10 00
[illegible] Oils,	15 00
[illegible] and Ink,	75

N. B.—To prevent rivalry and extravagance in dress, a simple Uniform is adopted, to be used on Sundays and special occasions. This, in Winter, [illegible] of a dark blue Dress, with straw bonnet, [illegible] with blue ribbon. For their ordinary apparel the Pupils may wear dresses of Calico, [illegible], or such other material suitable for [illegible] girls, as their wardrobes furnish. Jewels [illegible] prohibited. The Religious services of the [illegible] being held in the Chapel by the Rector, [illegible] have rarely occasion to visit the City. [illegible] are allowed to do so, only under special [illegible]

[illegible] Sept. 28, 1847. 83

Trinity School,

EIGHT MILES WEST OF RALEIGH, N. C.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter,
Rev. FORDYCE M. HUBBARD, Rector.

THE Second Term of this School will commence on the 10th day of November.

TERMS—*Payable in advance.*

For Board and Tuition in a course of studies [illegible] the Pupil for entrance into any Class in [illegible], including French, if desired, $87 50.

As a general rule, boys will not be received [illegible] thirteen years of age. A Uniform dress for [illegible] and special occasions will be required. [illegible] will consist in Winter, of a roundabout, and [illegible] of dark grey cloth, with black vest. [illegible] ordinary wearing apparel must be plain and [illegible] Besides a sufficiency of outer clothing, [illegible] require eight shirts, six pair of stockings or [illegible], six pocket handkerchiefs, six towels, night [illegible], &c., all distinctly marked with the owner's [illegible] in full.

[illegible] Sept. 25, 1847. 83

[illegible] Miss BINGHAM will resume her School on the 11th October.

Oct. 2. 83-6w

A CARD.

MRS. HAWLEY will resume her School on Monday the 11th October.

Oct. 4. 81-2w

MANTUA-MAKING and MILLINERY.

Mrs. E. WALTON

HAS just received from New York, a fashionable Fall and Winter assortment of FLOWERS, of a very superior quality, RIBBONS, SATINS, SILKS, and CAPS; and is prepared to execute orders for all kinds of MANTUA-MAKING and MILLINERY, in all their various branches.

Orders from the country shall receive prompt attention.

Straw Bonnets bleached and altered to the present fashion.

Latest Fall and Winter Fashions just received.

Mrs. W. will be found at her residence on Hay street, opposite the M. E. Church.

Oct. 4, 1847. 83-3m

New Goods Again!

G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York, a good assortment of the following GOODS:—

Super French Cloths and Cassimeres,
English and German ditto ditto,
Cashmere de E'Cosse and Muslin de Lain,
Serge de Paris,
De Lane and St. Catharine Cloths,
Black and colored Alpacas,
4-4 black Satin striped Silk,
7-8 black watered [illegible] ditto,
4-4 Gros-de-Rhine,
Fancy Plaid and Glazed ditto,
12 and 11-4 Merino and Thibet black Shawls,
Lace and Straw Wool [illegible] ditto,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Green Barege,
Ladies' French Capes,
Black and white Silk Lace Veils,
Black and white Bobinet Laces,
Silk and Cotton Lace,
Florence and Straw Bonnets,
White and Pink Satin,
Bonnet and Cap Ribbon,
Black Satin and Silk Vesting,
Cassimere and Valencia ditto,
Satinets, Jeans and Tweeds,
Red, white and green Flannel,
Green Baize,
Kid and Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Book and Swiss Muslin,
Bishop Lawn and Jaconet Muslin,
Prints, [illegible] cents per yard,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Silk and Cotton Hose,
Canvass and Padding,
Buttons, Pins and Needles,
[illegible] Wadding.

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,

[illegible] every description.

[illegible]

Those wishing to purchase at wholesale or retail, [illegible] — East corner of Market Square [illegible] Hale's & Son [illegible] [illegible] subscribers [illegible] determined to sell [illegible]

[illegible], 1847. 83[illegible]

FLORAL COLLEGE.

STEWARD'S HALL [illegible] by the President, Rev. H. McLeod [illegible] Trustees until Tuesday 21st October next, when the Board will meet again.

ARCH'D SMITH, Sec'y.

Robeson Co., N. C., Sept. 25, 1847. 83-3w

BOOK STORE AND BOOK BINDERY.

LATE R. W. HARDIE'S

THE SUBSCRIBER [illegible] the new [illegible] Store [illegible] formerly occupied [illegible] Messrs. [illegible] late [illegible] the new [illegible] in which he intends to keep a [illegible] large and very [illegible] assortment of BOOKS, PAPER, MUSIC, PENS, QUILLS, [illegible] FANCY ARTICLES, [illegible]. The following are [illegible] of his stock now on hand:—

School Books.

Smith's, [illegible] Pike's Arithmetic; Gregg & [illegible] Readers, numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4; [illegible] United States and English; [illegible] Philosophy; Bullion's English and Latin Grammars; Anthon's Virgil, Peacock's Greece and Rome; Andrews and Stoddard's Grammar; [illegible]; Love's [illegible]; Boyd's Rhetoric; Smith's Geography; First Class Reader; Porter's Reader; Lee's Physiology; Emerson's Arithmetic, 2d and 3d parts; Anthon's Latin Lessons; Anthon's Sallust; Folsom's Livy; Spelling Books, Dictionaries, &c.

Blank Books.

Journals, Ledgers and Day Books, all sizes; [illegible] Books, Receipt and Bank Books, with an assortment of very superior Pens, Quills, Wafers, and Sealing Wax.

Miscellaneous Books.

The works of Milton, Byron, Scott, Shelly, Montgomery, Pope, Cowper, Rogers, Eliot, Landon, Thompson, Cook, Coleridge, Southey, Wordsworth, Moore, Collins, Gray, Beattie, and others. Presentation Books; The Rose; Ursuline Manual; Christmas Blossoms; Odd Fellows' Offering; Charlotte and Elizabeth; Common Prayer; Prayer; Gilt Bibles, small; Father Oswald; Novels; Games; Pictures; Note Paper; Cards; Envelopes; Letter Paper, a *superior kind;* a large assortment of MUSIC; Pencils; Slates; Wrapping Paper, &c.

[illegible] Send in your Magazines and Pamphlets to BOOK BINDERY. This branch of the establishment will be carried on as before, under the *personal* superintendence (and for some months,) assistance of Mr. Hardie.

The subscriber intends to devote his own time to this business. He hopes, by strict attention and promptness, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

N. B. Persons having Books now in the Bindery, may rely on their being ready *very soon.*

D. R. BELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have now received their Fall and Winter Stock of ***GOODS***, and would be glad to see their friends or supply their orders. We have a heavy stock of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery,

All of which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 14, 1847. 80-tf

FISH.

80 BBLS. No. 1 Halifax HERRINGS,
20 do No. 2 MACKEREL,
Just received by HALL & HALL.
March 27. 56tf

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR
MALLETT & HUSKE.
April 20 7tf

Mr. & Mrs. HARDIN'S SCHOOL.

THE Exercises of this School will be resumed on the 15th October next, and continued to the 15th June 1848, at the same place as heretofore. Ample accommodations will be provided for an increased number of Pupils. The whole Term will consist of *two Sessions* of 4 months each, including the few customary holidays. Pupils entered during a current *half Session* or *Quarter*, will be charged for the full Quarter.

Tuition fees will be $12, $16 and $20 per Session of 4 months, payable one-half in advance.

The above terms have been adopted at the suggestion of friends of the School, who are desirous of sustaining it permanently, under the disadvantages incident to our Summer climate.

W. H. HARDIN.

Sept. 27, 1847. 82tf

NEW AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving an unusually large stock of articles in his line, comprising all the variety of

School Books

Commonly used in this part of the State; a larger stock of

Law, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books,

Than he has usually kept; cheap and superfine Cap and Letter Papers, Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, Quills, Steel Pens, Red, Black, Blue, and Indelible Ink, Slates, fine Pen and Pocket Knives, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Diamond Pointed Gold Pens, with or without the case, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, beautiful Note Papers, Envelopes, Inkstands, &c.

All of which he will sell, wholesale or retail, at his customary low prices.

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 27.

FALL, 1847.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres, Cassinets, and Ken. Jeans,
Satin, Valencia, and other Vestings,
Extra superfine Satin striped Silk,
Colored Silks, plain striped and figured,
Satin striped Tablet Cloth, new style,
Gros-de-Swiss and Gros-de-Nap,
Merino Silk and Woollen Shawls,
Ribbons, new style, [illegible] Collars,
Flannels, Blankets, and Negro Cloth,
Cambric and Ginghams,
Tweed and Woollen Plaids,
Pongee and other Silk Handkerchiefs,
Alpaca, Silk, and Cotton Warp,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
65 packages Boots and Shoes,
Anker Bolting Cloths, Nos. 1 to 10.

With many other articles, which will complete [illegible] Stock, [illegible] the Public, [illegible] prices by wholesale or retail [illegible]

Sept. 27, 1847.

Blake & Briggs

HAVE [illegible] Store [illegible] H. L. Myrover & Co. [illegible] are now receiving [illegible] Winter supply of GOODS, comprising a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Staple Dry Goods, Cutlery, Drugs, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Which they offer on favorable terms for Cash, or [illegible] to regular customers as usual, or to exchange for country produce.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1847. 82-tf

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Headquarters 33d Regiment N. C. Militia,
Fayetteville, Sept. 21, 1847.

The commissioned and non-commissioned Officers of the 33d Reg't N. C. Militia are hereby ordered to parade at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday, 19th Oct. next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs; and to have their respective Companies at the same place on Friday the 15th October, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for parade. By order of the Col. Com'dt.

W. McL. McKAY, Adj't.

Sept. 25, 1847. 82[illegible]

ATTENTION! MILITIA!!

Headquarters, Wadesborough, N. C.,
6th Sept. 1847.

TO COLONELS COMMANDING IN THE 11TH BRIGADE N. C. MILITIA.

YOU are hereby ordered to have together the Officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, Musicians and Privates, both of Infantry and Cavalry, which belong to your command, armed and equipped according to law, for Drill, Review and Inspection, at the following times and places, to-wit:

49d Regiment,	at Laurinburg,	25th	October next.	
13d	"	McNeill's,	27th	" "
92d	"	Lemon Hill,	29th	" "
51st	"	Rockingham,	30th	" "
——	"	Godfin's,	2d	November next.
54th	"	Lilly's,	4th	" "
53d	"	Wadesboro',	6th	" "

By order of Brig. Gen. Waddill.

C. E. SPENCER, Aid-de-Camp
11th Brigade N. C. Militia.

$2.50]

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF HAMPDEN SYDNEY COLLEGE,

RICHMOND, VA.

THE next Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday the 1st day of November, 1847, and continue until the third week in the following March.

The dissecting room will be open for Students on the 1st of October, and Clinical instruction will be given during that month.

JOHN CULLEN, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

S. MAUPIN, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.

JEFFRIES WYMAN, M. D., Anatomy and Physiology.

CHS. BELL GIBSON, M. D., Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

CARTER P. JOHNSON, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

In addition to the usual lectures, Medical and Surgical *Cliniques* will be regularly given at the College Infirmary and City Alms House, to which Students are admitted free of expense. In these institutions the Student will have opportunities of observing the diseases incident to the South and witnessing very many surgical operations.

The abundance and cheapness of the material for dissection and the convenience and comfort of the dissecting room, will enable the Student to study Anatomy to great advantage, and also to acquire skill in the use of Surgical instruments.

Charges—Matriculation ticket $5—Tickets of Professors total $105—Ticket of the Demonstrator (required to be taken once by candidates for graduation) $10—Diploma fee $25.

S. MAUPIN, M. D.,
Dean of the Medical Faculty.

August 27 82-6t

CARPETING.

1950 YDS. Venetian, Ingrain, and Brussels Carpetings (some very rich,) just received and for sale by

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Sept. 27, 1847. 82-4w

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned are now receiving their Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Embracing the largest stock ever offered by them, and which they feel disposed to sell cheap for cash, or on the usual time to prompt customers. Country Merchants and others are invited to examine for themselves.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

August 31, 1847. 78-3m

P. S. All persons indebted to us by note or account of six months' standing, will please call soon and settle.

FIRE INSURANCE,

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

JAMES BANKS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fayetteville, N. C.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Sept. 26, 1847. 81tf

CAPS! CAPS!

THE handsomest assortment of Mens' and Boys' Caps in the market.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Sept. 21, 1847. 81tf

D. CASHWELL.

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 29, 1847. 81tf

Farmers' and Planters' Almanac for 1848.

30 GROSS Blum and Son's Farmers' and Planters' Almanacs for 1848, just received and for sale at the Proprietors' prices, by the gross or dozen, where a constant supply will be kept on hand for the trade. Early orders are solicited by

JNO. H. & J. MARTINE, Agents,
Hay st., nearly opposite Post Office.

Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tw

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

[illegible] Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1847. 67-tf

Medical Institution of Yale College.

THE Annual Course of Lectures will commence on Wednesday, September 29, 1847, and continue sixteen weeks.

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, M. D. LL. D., on Chemistry and Pharmacy.

ELI IVES, M. D., on the Theory and Practice of Physic.

JONATHAN KNIGHT, M. D., on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

TIMOTHY P. BEERS, M. D., on Obstetrics.

CHARLES HOOKER, M. D., on Anatomy and Physiology.

HENRY BRONSON, M. D., on Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Lecture Fees, $78 50. Matriculation, $5 00. Graduation $15 00.

CHARLES HOOKER,
Dean of the Faculty.

New Haven, Aug. 1847. 81-7w pd

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

Allen McCaskill and others, *against* John McCaskill and Alex'r McLauchlin.

IT appearing on the affidavit of the Complainants, that John McCaskill is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered, that John McCaskill do make his personal appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the Complainant's Bill will be taken as confessed, and the same set for hearing ex parte as to him.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Office the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1847.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

$2 6t

NORTH CAROLINA,

STANLY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Sessions, 1847.

James S. Turner and David C. Lilly, *vs.* Edmund Thompson, Stephen Prichard and wife, and others.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Edmund Thompson, and Stephen Prichard and wife, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held at the Court House in Albemarle, on the 2d Monday of November next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Davidson Hearne, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of August, A. D. 1847.

D. HEARNE, Clerk.

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 81

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1847.

John Strickland and others, *vs.* Alexander Strickland and others.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Alexander Strickland resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday in November next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Clinton, the third Monday in August, A. D. 1847.

THOMAS I. FAISON, Clerk.

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 79-6w

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received in part, their FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Consisting of a variety of

Fancy and Staple Goods, Fur and Wool Hats, Caps and Shoes, Crockery, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Sept. 22. 81-tf

MILLINERY.

MISS FRANCES MITCHELL has received the fall and winter Fashions for Bonnets, and is prepared to execute orders in her line in superior style. Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Sept. 28, 1847. 82-3w

Carolinian 3 weeks.

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving, at the old Stand, my Fall and Winter Supply, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Hollow-ware, Hats, Shoes, and Clocks.

Also, a good assortment of Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS—some very superior. All of which I am willing to sell at the lowest market prices for cash, or exchange for country produce.

W. DRAUGHON.

Fayetteville, Aug. 23, 1847. 77-8w

To Engineers and Surveyors.

FOR SALE, cheap, a second hand Theodolite, complete, and in good order. Also, a Surveyor's Compass and Chain. Apply to

E. J. HALE.

June 22, 1847.

JNO. M. ROSE

IS now receiving his Fall supply, and is prepared to sell GROCERIES generally, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Blacksmith's Tools, Earthen and Stone Ware, and many other articles, on favorable terms. Call next door West Briggs's Hotel.

Sept. 21, 1847. 81-tf

A few quarter casks of fine old London Particular Madeira WINE, for sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.

April 13, 1847. 58tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

NOTICE.

THE business of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, prior to the 15th inst., will be settled by Mr. John Waddill, Jr. of this place.

H. L. MYROVER, Pres't.

Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

FOR the cure of Headache, Giddiness, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, Piles, Worms, Dropsy, Asthma, Itchings of the Skin, Fevers of all kinds, Colds, Gout, Gravel, Female Complaints, Nervous Complaints, and all other Diseases arising from IMPURITIES of the BLOOD, and MORBID SECRETIONS OF THE LIVER AND STOMACH.

Every disease to which the human frame is subject, originates from impurities of the blood or derangement of the digestive organs. These Pills being compounded exclusively of such ingredients as nature intended should operate on the impurities of the Human System, strike at the root of the disease, removing all impurities from the body, opening the pores externally and internally, separating all foreign and obnoxious particles from the Chyle, so that the blood, of which it is the origin, must be thoroughly pure—necessarily securing a free and vigorous action to the Heart, Lungs, Liver and Stomach, thereby restoring health, by opening the pores, cleansing the veins and arteries, unimpeding all the natural veins and purifying the blood; they render the system not only thoroughly sound, but also impervious to disease, even when all other means have failed.

Within the last twelve months, more than one hundred cases of the *most aggravated* forms of Dyspepsia have been cured by the Medicine, where rigid dieting, the Blue Pill, and almost every other means had been resorted to without any benefit, and when death stared its miserable victim fully in the face.

[illegible] For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE and J. H. & J. MARTINE.

DR. GORDON'S PILLS.

GREAT ARRIVAL!

30 *Bushels or 25,000 Boxes of Dr. Gordon's Family Pills.*

THE vast and increasing demand for this new and justly celebrated Medicine, and the numerous cures they are daily effecting in all portions of the country where they have been introduced, of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints and Bilious Diseases, with their well known attendants, Sick Head-ache, &c., has induced the undersigned to make arrangements to receive their stocks direct from the Proprietor, and would say to their numerous customers that they are prepared to supply them, wholesale or retail, at New York prices.

[illegible] $2 per dozen, or 25 cents per box.

By P. MELVIN COHEN, No. 19 Hayne-st.

[illegible] A full stock received by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, and on inquiry will be found in all country Stores.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.

TESTIMONIALS.—Extract of a letter from Dr. Waines, of Philadelphia, Feb. 2, 1840: "Your Pills are the mildest in their operations, and yet most powerful in their effects, of any that I have ever met with in a practice of eight and twenty years. Their action on the chyle and hence on the impurities of the blood, is evidently very surprising."

Extract of a letter from Dr. Henry Hall, of Quebec, L. C., March 6, 1841: "For bilious fevers, sick headaches, torpidity of the bowels, and enlargement of the spleen, Dr. Peters' Pills are an excellent medicine."

For sale by all the Druggists in Augusta, Hamburg, and in Charleston by P. M. COHEN.

Also, for sale by the Druggists generally, HARRISON'S OINTMENT, an unfailing remedy in the cure of all kinds of Wounds, Sores, Scalds and Burns, and the Piles. [illegible] Price 50 cents.

[illegible] A fresh stock received by S. J. HINSDALE, E. J. HALE, and J. H. & J. MARTINE.

August 10. 76-eow1y

Witty and Wise.—Two persons, I believe a husband and wife, being very much at variance, referred their quarrel to Mr. Howels. Each accused the other, and both declared themselves to be without blame. Mr. Howels heard them very patiently, and then said, "My judgment is this, let the innocent forgive the guilty."

Ill habits are easier conquered to-day than to-morrow.

"As I went down to shin-bone alley."

In Cabarrus county, N. C., on the 19th August, Mr. Peter Shank was married to Miss Caty Shinn.—*Picayune.*

THE MARRIED MAN'S SOLILOQUY.

BY ONE WHO KNOWS.

Blast the women! They are always fretting about something or other. Yesterday the coal wouldn't burn; and the grate must be set; and the furnace must be repaired; and mercy knows what all; and to-day it's as hot as ——! Save us from the wants of an inconsiderate woman! Only let her get the upper hand and she'll drive like blazes! But I won't be driven! Not I! If she wants the door fixed, or wood dried, or water brought, or the leech set, or the tubs hooped, she may do it herself! Confound it! I can't go into the house, but something is wanted! If it isn't one thing it is another! I'll leave my boots in the parlor every night, if I have a mind, and she may help herself. See if I don't. We'll see who will be master. Before we were married it was—"if you please, my dear." But, cracky!—if her tone has not changed!—She shall and shant, from week's end to week's end, and if I venture to put in a word edgewise I'm shut up by her infernal clapper! Talk about late hours and extravagance! Wonder what she calls late hours! I could stay out once until broad daylight, and she too, if the party was agreeable! But now if I chance to attend the club once a week, there is a pretty mess directly. And don't never think of her! Gracious me! I wish I could forget her for five minutes, just to see how it would seem. If young men only knew. But no. If a man says a word he is set down for a ninny. He must grieve and bear it, if it cuts ever so close. And oyster suppers. Wonder if she don't like oysters. Tell me about the propriety of sitting down to the breakfast table with her hair uncombed. Once she was all curls and smiles. Now she's slatternly as a washerwoman! Blast the race! They ought to be indicted for obtaining husbands under false pretences! If they'd only show out, the men wouldn't be such gudgeons. But no: they'll smile and smirk and twitter until a fellow is fairly caught, and then, by Jupiter, if they don't haul down their colors. And then the baby tending! It's worth a fortune to be compelled to hear the squalling brats, night after night. Croup or cholic is the eternal complaint. If I had my way I'd shake the cholic out of them in a hurry! But no; they must be dosed with pink and annis, and onions, and the deuce knows what, and trotted until their gizzards are fairly shaken out; and then if any one is to be kept up, why Slocum can set up, it won't hurt him! But I've done with it; I won't, that's a fact. What's that you say? Mended my pants! And four new shirts, and a neckcloth! Well, I declare, Mrs. Slocum is clever after all. If she didn't scold so like ——; but no matter, I know I provoked her, I'll give in; I'll own it; I'll ——. The remainder was lost in something like a kiss. Five shirts must have done it—for Slocum forgot to swear when he was asked to tend the baby.

A MARRIED WOMAN'S SOLILOQUY.

BY "ONE WHO HEARD IT."

Yes, it's go! go! go! and get! get! for every body on earth, but one's own wife. If I should ask Mr. Slocum to go out at such a time of day, for a water pail or basket of oranges, d'ye guess he'd go. Not he! not he! I might want one while and take it out in wanting! Oranges, forsooth! 'Twas only yesterday I asked him to call at William's for Charley's shoes. Would'nt you like to have heard him scold though! if he did'nt tune up! Always something wanting! Wished he could go to the store and back without calling for a dozen articles! And when he came in and put them on Charley's feet, slapped him for crying because the pegs hurt him! Poor fellow, he limped round till his father had gone, and then pulled them off. The pegs were an inch long at the least calculation. And now, just because Mrs. Brown hints at water pail, he's up and off in a minute. Why could'nt Brown go! Just as though her own husband was'nt good enough to wait upon her. I'd show him the difference, if I was Brown! A pretty how d'do we shall have of it, if things go on at this rate. I'll ask Brown to do my errands, and see how he likes it.

If the girls only knew! But no, they wont believe a word of it! "Bought wit is the best, if you don't get it too dear." Dear! I wonder what some folks call dear. There's Nelly Bly. You might talk to her till next July, and she would'nt believe it. But she'll see! She'll learn a lesson for herself she'll not forget very soon.

If I was a girl again, I would'nt change my condition in a hurry! Not I. There was Slocum always ready to run his legs off—but now—he'll go sooner for that Mrs. Brown than for his own flesh and blood.

But I'll pay him, see if I don't! I won't get him a mouthful of supper. He may get his victuals where he does his work! See how he'll like that. If I should do so—always trying to please other folks' husbands instead of my own—we should have a pretty kettle of fish. There's Willie, he is teased for an orange these three days, and not the peel of one has been seen yet.

There he comes, puffing like a steamboat. If I had sent him he wouldn't have been back these two hours. Calling at Mr. Brown's, too, if it aint enough to vex a Saint. I'll tell him I will quit—I'll—but no, he'll like that too well. The brute!

I wont please him so much. I'll stay if he kills me, and Willie shall have an orange if he wants; and no thanks to him either. There he comes again, and both hands full. Wonder what he has got now, and who else he is running for? Coming through the gate, and yes —— both pockets full of oranges. The —— dear soul! I knew he wouldn't forget his own children. Wont Willie have a good meal? And I will—yes, he shall have muffins for supper; Slocum loves muffins.

* * * * *

That's all we heard, reader, for when Slocum opened the hall door, Charlie, Willie, wife and all went out to meet him, and got some of these same oranges.

Mrs. Slocum did get supper, and Slocum had muffins.—*Troy Budget.*

Separation Impossible.—The following is from the *Courier des Etats Unis*, of Saturday:—A man and wife, who had been married ten years, were established in the Street St. Denis; having a dispute, they resolved to separate, and agreed to leave the decision of their matter to the justice of the peace of their district. Accordingly they each went to state their grievances to the magistrate. "Have you any children?" asked he. "Yes, sir." "How many?" "Three; two boys and a girl, and exactly here lies the difficulty, since we each wish to have the care of two of them; decide." "Will you abide by my decision?" "Entirely," said they both at once. "Very well, my good friends, I condemn you to have a fourth child, as then you may each have two. You may then call on me again." The two parties, well pleased, then withdrew, deferring their separation for a time. Two years had elapsed, and the justice had not heard a word from the couple, until yesterday, when he met the husband. "Ah, well," said the justice, "about that separation?" "Always impossible! instead of 4 children we now have 5,—had twins."

THE DEPTH OF JACOB'S WELL.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, of England, who has recently travelled through the Holy Land and published the results of his travel under the title of "The Land of the Bible Visited and Described," presents the following relation of his visit to Jacob's Well:

"At Shechem Dr. Wilson found a remnant of the Samaritans still, and had some interesting conversation with one of their priests. In the immediate neighborhood is Jacob's Well, where our Lord encountered the woman of Samaria, and with simplest images instructed her in the sublime mysteries of spiritual truth. The well is situated amid the ruins of a church which once surrounded it. The mouth was covered with two large stones. Rolling away these, the travellers, with their attendants, swung themselves down to a kind of platform, where they kindled a light, and commenced preparations for ascertaining the depth of Jacob's Well.

"It was now time to disclose our plan of operation to our native attendants. 'Jacob,' said we, 'a friend of ours, an English traveller and minister, (the Rev. Andrew Bonar, of Collace,) dropped the five books of Moses and the other inspired records into this well about three years ago, and if you will descend and bring them up we shall give you a handsome *bakhshish.*' 'Bakhshish!' said the Arabs, kindling at the sound; 'if there is to be a bakhshish in the case, we must have it, for we are the lords of the land.' 'Well down you go,' said we, throwing the rope over their shoulders, 'and you shall have the bakhshish.' 'Nay, verily,' said they, 'you mean to hang us; let Jacob do what he pleases.' Jacob was ready at our command; and, when he had tied the rope round his body below the shoulders, he received our parting instructions. We asked him to call out to us the moment that he might arrive at the surface of the water, and told him that we should so hold the rope as to prevent him from sinking, if there was any considerable depth of the element. We told him also to pull out one of the candles with which he had stored his breast, and to ignite it when he might get below. As he looked into the fearful pit on the brink of which he stood, terror took hold of him, and he betook himself to prayer in the Hebrew tongue. We of course gave him no interruption in his solemn exercise, as, in the circumstances of the case, we could not but admire the spirit of devotion which he evinced. On a signal given we let him go. The Arabs held with us the rope, and we took care that he should descend as gently as possible.

"When our material was nearly exhausted, he called out, 'I have reached the bottom, and it is at present scarcely covered with water.' Forthwith he kindled his light; and, that he might have every advantage, we threw him down a quantity of dry sticks, with which he made a blaze, which distinctly showed us the whole of the well, from the top to the bottom.

"We saw the end of the rope at its lower part, and we put a knot upon it at the margin above, that we might have the exact measurement when Jacob might come up. After searching for about five minutes for the Bible among the stones and mud at the bottom, our friend joyfully cried out: 'It is found! it is found! it is found!' We were not slow, it may be supposed, in giving him our congratulations. The prize he carefully put into his breast, and then he declared his readiness, with our aid, to make the ascent. * * *

"We found it no easy matter to get him pulled up, as we had to keep the rope from the edge of the well lest it should snap asunder. When he came into our hands he was unable to speak, and we laid him down on the margin of the well that he might collect his breath. 'Where is the bakhshish?' were the first words which he uttered on regaining his faculty of speech. It was immediately forthcoming, to the extent of about a sovereign, and to his fullest satisfaction. A similar sum we divided among our Arab assistants. The book, from having been so long steeped in the water and mud below, was, with the exception of the boards, reduced to a mass of pulp. In our effort to recover it we had ascertained the depth of the well, which is exactly seventy-five feet. Its diameter is about nine feet. It is entirely hewn out of the solid rock, and is a work of great labor. It bears marks about it of great antiquity. 'The well is deep,' was the description given of it by the woman of Samaria to our Lord. It still, as now noticed, has the same character, although to an extent it is perhaps filled with the stones which are thrown into it to sound it by travellers and pilgrims.

"The adventure which I have now noticed being over, we emerged from the well, and, sitting down at its mouth, we could not but think of the scenes and events of other days. We were near to the very 'parcel of ground that Jacob gave Joseph.' Jacob's Well was here! Here Jesus, the Saviour, sat, wearied with his journey, suffering from the infirmities of that lowly human nature he had assumed, when he came from heaven to accomplish the work of our redemption, which his Father had given him to do. Here he spake with inimitable simplicity and majesty as never man spake, setting himself forth as the Source and Giver of the copious and satisfying waters of Eternal Life."

MATERNAL KINDNESS

BY MRS. A. B. WELBY.

My heart grew softer, as I gazed upon
That youthful mother, as she soothed to rest,
With a low song, her lov'd and cherish'd one;
The bud of promise on her gentle breast;
For 'tis a sight that angel ones above
May stoop to gaze on from their bowers of bliss,
When innocence, upon the breast of Love,
Is cradled in a sinful world like this.

Action.—Who ever became a man of influence by sitting under the harrow of despondency? What slow-poke ever benefitted the world, his friends or himself? There is nothing like action, coupled with cheerfulness. We see it every where. Who is he sitting on that empty barrel on the wharf? A man with no energy—a prey to grief. He does not know what to do, and how to start. Who is that man with folded arms standing in the market place? A lazy do-little sort of a vagabond, who hardly earns his bread and butter. Do you wish to become such a character? Then arouse yourself; away from the arm-chair, up from the gutter, out of the downy bed! Move your arms, kick your feet, and stir about; give the blood a chance to circulate through your veins, and the air of heaven to enter your lungs. Seize the first job presented, and dispatch it at once; up for the pay, and get another forthwith; you will soon earn enough to purchase a wheelbarrow or a handcart, and then you will begin to live. Who knows what you may become? Energy is half omnipotent. Small beginnings end in large gains; a penny well turned brings a fortune. Resolve then to do something, and be something, and, our word for it, you will bless us to your dying day for preaching thus faithfully to you.—*Wright's paper.*

The value of American contributions for Ireland is estimated at £300,000, or a million and a half of dollars.

A Massachusetts volunteer, writing from Monterey, says: "The mothers here have a great practice of *selling* their daughters to the soldiers. I saw two beautiful girls, one 18 and the other 16, sold the last week, the first for $65, and the last for $60!"

FOREIGN.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamer Hibernia, with dates from Liverpool and London to the 19th ultimo, arrived at Boston on Sunday, having made the passage in less than thirteen days.—The following is a summary of her commercial news:

Liverpool and London Corn Market.—Wheat advanced about five shillings per quarter on the quotations of the 6th, and flour, for which there was an increased demand both in London and Liverpool, advanced three to four shillings per barrel. The top quotation for the better description of wheat was 62 shillings per quarter in Liverpool. The best Western Canal flour, which on the 1st was quoted at 25 shillings per barrel and barely fetched that price, was selling on the 18th at 28 to 30 shillings. Indian corn also had been in more demand, and higher rates paid for it, and the corn market at the latest moment appeared firm; but as large supplies were still expected from abroad, and as the English harvest was admitted to be an abundant one, it was very doubtful whether further fluctuations would not take place before prices reached their natural level. Considerable purchases had been made in the English markets for Holland and Belgium in consequence of the diseased appearance of the potato crop in those countries; and these purchases have tended to strengthen the market.—The state of commercial affairs, and of the corn trade especially, render it a matter of real difficulty to form a correct judgment of the future course of prices.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—The want of confidence which the late important London failures have produced in the money market, and the fact of the consumption of cotton still continuing upon a very contracted scale, together with the alleged unremunerating state of trade, have tended throughout the week ending on the 17th September considerably to depress the Liverpool cotton market, and to reduce quotations three-eighths of a penny per pound. This quoted reduction, however, is perhaps rather more than the reality, except for the qualities which have been mostly acted upon, viz. the middling and inferior, and these are the descriptions which are not fixed by the Brokers' Association in the standard price; it is in these that the greatest decline has been seen. It is quite certain that all reasoning still continues in favor of cotton, but it is equally certain that if money is not only to be dear but scarce, the trade of the country must suffer to such an extent as very soon to force upon the British Government the necessity of placing the monetary system of the country in a right condition. The quotations are, fair Upland 6 a 6¼d., fair Mobile 6½d., fair Orleans 7¼d.

Names of the Insolvent Houses.—The following are the names of the insolvent English houses, together with their places of business and liabilities:

Alison, Cruikshank & Co. of London, amount not stated.
Thos. Booker, Sons & Co., of London, £50,000.
Burnett & Co., of London, not stated.
A. & A. Custin, of Genoa, £80,000.
Dennison & Co., of Limerick, not stated.
D. & A. Denny, of Glasgow, £400,000.
Jude Bordo, of Honfleur, £120,000.
Eeis & Co., of Venice, not stated.
Egenett, of Glasgow, £260,000.
A. & A. Gower, Nephew & Co., £1,000,000.
Harrison & Hutchinson, of London, $100,000.
Ogie & Co., of Venice, £30,000.
Matthew Perclor, of Glasgow, £45,000.
Reid, Irving & Co., of London, £1,500,000.
Sanders, Wetherell & Co., of Stockton, £30,000.
Sanderson & Co., of London, £1,500,000.
Thos. U. Usborn & Co., of London, $200,000.
Westlake & Co., Southampton, not stated.
Gemmell, Brothers, of Glasgow, China, Manilla and Valparaiso merchants, £250,000.
Sanders, Wetherell & Co., of Stockton on Tees, wholesale grocers, £30,000.

In addition to the foregoing, we have the following reports of failures on the Continent:—

A. Roux, of Paris, Valparaiso merchant, £100,000.
Oezle & Co., of Venice, steam mill proprietors, £30,000.
A. & A. Custo, of Genoa, merchants, £80,000.

The Austrian Invasion.—At Paris, on the 3d September, the Sardinian Ambassador presented to the French Government a note from his Government of which the following is the substance:

"In case his Holiness Pope Pius IX. should claim armed assistance of the King of Sardinia against Austrian invasion, his Sardinian Majesty will consider himself bound not to refuse the Sovereign Pontiff that assistance—it being his duty as an Italian Power to cause the independence of all the States of the Peninsula to be respected, as guaranteed by the treaties of Vienna."

This communication was forwarded to the King and M. Guizot, both of whom were absent from Paris. In the chief political and diplomatic circles this movement of Sardinia in favor of the Pope excites the greatest sensation.

The Railroad.—The income of the Road from all sources during the month of September, 1847, was $57,248 85
For September, 1846, 48,044 55

Increase, $9,204 30

The amount and variety of the business transacted by the Road may be inferred from the fact that the Agent received yesterday morning, through the Post Office, three hundred and thirty-eight letters.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Counterfeit Notes.—We have been shown two Five Dollar Counterfeit Bills of the Planter's and Mechanics Bank of South Carolina. They are both lettered "C," and made payable to "H. Norriss," but one has the name of C. H. Goodman as President. The signatures are very good imitations, and their general appearance is well calculated to deceive.

Charleston Mercury.

Savannah, Oct. 4.

The weather is as good as it could be for the maturing and picking of Cotton. Within ten or twelve days the whole aspect of things has changed. Our accounts are all encouraging. The weather could not be more favorable.—*Republican.*

103½ *Bushels of Corn to the Acre!!!*—The Athens (Geo.) *Banner* of the 30th ult. says: "We are informed upon indisputable authority that Mr. Jno. F. Phinizy, of this county, gathered from a measured acre of ground on his plantation upon Cedar creek, four miles from this place, one hundred and three and a half (103½) bushels of Indian Corn!!! It was bottom land and a few unproductive wet spots in it—but for which it is thought the crop would have reached 110 bushels. Beat this in Georgia who can!"

THE MEXICAN WAR.

New Orleans, Oct. 2.

BATTLE OF THE MILL EL REY—ITS EFFECT.

The copy of the *Diario del Gobierno* containing a brief account of the battle of El Rey, fought on the 8th inst., in which it was represented that our troops were ultimately forced to retire to Tacubaya, after suffering a loss in killed and wounded of 1000, has been received by Urrea and the Governor of Tamaulipas, and we find in the Matamoras Flag the following letter from the former and proclamation from the latter. They are beautiful specimens of Mexican bombast:

Tula, September 14, 1847.

To his Excellency, the Governor of Tamaulipas. The Supreme National Government having declined the propositions of the American Minister, as being exorbitant, hostilities were renewed, and on the 8th inst. our troops gave a severe lesson to the hateful invaders, heroically repulsing their assaults and driving them to their positions. I enclose for your information a copy of an editorial in the *Diario* of the same date.

This event has produced an extraordinary enthusiasm in the capital of the Republic, the defence of which, I have no doubt, will be heroic and grand, although the American army may besiege it on all sides.

Providence is satisfied with our sufferings and the days of glory and consolation commence to dawn upon the Republic.

I congratulate the Government on so brilliant an event and supplicate you to announce this to the people of Tamaulipas in a proper manner.

Accept my attentive consideration.

God and Liberty. JOSE URREA.

Francisco Vital Fernandez, Constitutional Governor of the free and sovereign State of Tamaulipas, to its inhabitants:

Fellow-citizens! The thunder of the cannon has again resounded in our beautiful capital, and has announced to the world that the Mexican knows how to die for his country and his liberty, rather than to succumb to the tyranny of the treacherous stranger.

Men of Tamaulipas!—We have to deplore the loss of some brave men—but this time it is not sorrow and wailing alone which follow on the tumult of battle! Eternal glory to the defenders of our native land! Three times have we driven the enemy back and taken vengeance for the blood of our patriots, leaving one thousand of the corpses of the enemy on the field.

Fellow patriots!—A few more battles await us and our independence will be achieved—the invader will be crushed, and we shall be free and happy. We have perhaps at this very moment solved the problem, and doubtless now the flag of independence waves pure and unstained, extinguishing the stars of the degenerated sons of Washington.

Union, valor and firmness! The people who defend their liberties must triumph, and we now do battle for our country, honor, independence and religion. All these the conqueror would tear from us. Fortune has smiled upon him, but it has only enguiphed him in a career of crimes. The Lord has seen the enormity of his transgressions and his hand is now uplifted in wrath to smite him. The world shall witness and posterity shall learn, in the triumphs we are to gain, that we know how to preserve the immortal inheritance bequeathed to us by the fathers of our country, Hidalgo, Morelos and Iturbide. The infamous usurper shall carry with him an eternal curse.

My friends!—Know that this is not an empty promise, when I swear, by the names of our sacrificed brothers, that I will always be at your side in the holy undertaking.

Your faithful fellow-citizen and friend,

FRANCISCO VITAL FERNANDEZ.

The probability is that this intelligence, and the difficulties which there is reason to suppose Gen. Scott found in taking the capital, will inspire the Mexicans with new hopes. We have recently had an account of a bold attack upon Mier by a guerrilla party, and it will not astonish us soon to hear that the valley of the Rio Grande again swarms with guerrillas, especially since the enemy must know how weak we are on that line. The Matamoras Flag of the 22d ult., speaking of the reported victory at El Rey, says:

The latest rumor which has reached us, is, that the Mexicans, inspired by the news of Gen. Scott's repulse at the capital, are flying to arms throughout the country and determined to be in at the extermination. Three thousand are reported to be already embodied between here and Victoria.—Guess there is upwards of considerable exaggeration in this report, but mischief may be prevented if the movements of the Mexicans are closely watched about this time.

New Orleans, Oct. 2.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

By the arrival of the U. S. transport schooner Heroine yesterday, from Brazos Santiago, we have the Matamoras Flag of the 22d ult., from which we obtain the following intelligence.

The whole of Gen. Cushing's brigade, also ordered to Gen. Scott's line, had arrived from above, and was encamped at Palo Alto. The brigade was reported to be in good health. Transports were looked for daily at the Brazos, and as soon as they arrived, the brigade would move down and embark.

The battalion of the 3d Dragoons, under command of Col. Butler, of this State, had left for above.

We copy the subjoined paragraph from the Flag of the 22d ult:

Wanton Murders.—On Monday last two Mexicans were shot in the public street by a cowardly ruffian named Thomas McLaughlin, of the Texas cavalry. We have not heard the full particulars, but it is said to have been a most wanton act, and without the slightest provocation. It caused the greatest indignation in the regiment to which he was attached, and we are gratified to hear that they rendered prompt aid in having the murderer arrested. He is now in custody, and we hope that his punishment may be such as the nature of his crime calls for.

Correspondence of the N. O. National.

Monterey, August 26, 1847.

There is very little news of a general nature stirring here. The order of this line of operations is to remain *statu quo.* Things may be summed up thus: General Wool remains at Buena Vista with the Mississippi rifles, the North Carolina regiment, and the "First Families." The 10th regiment, Col. Tibbatts, will garrison Monterey. Several detachments will be placed at the posts below, whilst Generals Cushing and Lane, with their respective brigades, will go South. General Taylor returns home in November.

Several men have been killed here lately, but nothing else could be expected, as the Americans walk through the out-of-the-way places of the town, at all times of the night, unarmed and perfectly reckless of exposure. However, if blood can appease their manes, their ghosts will never stalk the earth, for they are always amply provided with Mexican comrades.

Six Companies of Ohio Volunteers arrived at New Orleans on the 30th ult. and immediately embarked for Vera Cruz. The remaining four Companies of the regiment arrived the next day.

FROM THE PICAYUNE.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS OF MEXICAN NEWS.

In the absence of a later arrival from the seat of war we have again glanced over our files of Mexican papers received by the James L. Day, and have gleaned from them several items of interest which we had before overlooked. They are taken from the *Diario del Gobierno.*

Santa Anna's efforts, after notice had been given of the termination of the armistice, to prepare for the defence of the capital, are represented as having been truly prodigious. It is stated that he purchased from his private purse all the arms he could find, and the editor of the *Diario* in his paper of the 10th adds, that he had seen the day before a receipt for a very large sum of money paid by the general-in-chief, himself, for a number of muskets, and 64,000 flints, for the army. "Add this," says the *Diario*, evidently considering it a triumphant vindication of Santa Anna's fidelity to his country, "to the treasons of which he is accused by the notorious D. Ramon Gamboa."

A great ado is made in the *Diario* about some voluntary donations transmitted to the treasury by the inhabitants of the mining districts of Chico, to assist the Government in prosecuting the war, and no less than a page of the paper is filled with the official correspondence on the subject. The whole amount transmitted was $304!

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

We were favored, late last evening, with the following extract of a letter from an officer of rank at Puebla to his wife in Washington, dated the 10th of September, and received by last evening's mail. It seems to open a new source of anxiety respecting the issues of this ill-starred invasion of Mexico, although we entertain a strong hope that the reinforcement of Gen. Lane, which marched from Vera Cruz on the 19th, reached both Jalapa and Puebla in time to arrest any disaster from the commands of Major Lally and Col. Childs, which, according to this letter, appeared to be in great jeopardy:

"Puebla, September 10.

"All the expresses sent by Gen. Scott to Puebla have been cut off, but one has escaped, being the only official intelligence I have received since Gen. Scott left here. An express came to me yesterday and reported that he left Mexico on the 8th, and was robbed of his despatches. I am, and have been, hemmed in by 4000 Mexicans for the last three weeks. The Mexicans represent Major Lally, with 1,000 men, as surrounded and hemmed in at Jalapa, and cannot venture out. Major Lally ought to have been here fifteen days since. The whole country swarms with guerrillas."

This letter is of course from Col. Childs himself, the Governor of Puebla, whose family are in Washington. In regard to Gen. Lane's force of upwards of 2000 men, which left Vera Cruz on the 19th Sept., a letter from Vera Cruz says that Paredes, with 6000 men, was on the Jalapa road, waiting to attack it. Unless the force of Paredes is greatly increased above 6000, no fear for the result need be entertained.—*Observer.*

OFFICIAL.

The following letter from Major Lally was addressed to Colonel Wilson at Vera Cruz, and by him forwarded to Adjutant General R. Jones, at Washington:

Headquarters, Jalapa, Aug. 29, 1847.

To Col. Wilson, Vera Cruz.

My command arrived at this place on the morning of the 2[illegible] instant. We had to fight our way through every foot of the route, but have had severe contests at only four points—with the guerrillas on the 10th at Paso Ovejas, as before reported, on the 12th August at the National Bridge, on the 15th of August at Cerro Gordo, and on the 19th at Las Animas, only a mile and a half from this city. Not a wagon has been lost or taken by the enemy. We have been opposed by at least 1,200 to 1,500 guerrillas on these occasions—perhaps less at the last, for they were badly whipped at Cerro Gordo, where their loss was so large that they could not reorganize. Father Jarauta commanded them. Our loss is great. During the entire march—7 officers wounded; 12 of rank and file killed; 5 mortally wounded; 60 wounded. Of this number, 6 killed and 4 wounded were at places elsewhere than the four actions named above. I regret to say, that at the National Bridge Mr. George D. Twiggs, expecting a commission and to be A. D. C. to Gen. T. was killed while gallantly serving in my staff. Capt. J. H. Caldwell, of voltigeurs, and Capt. A. C. Cummings, 11th infantry, were wounded on the 10th, as before reported, but are doing well now. At National Bridge, Lieut. James A. Winder, of voltigeurs, and Lieut. George A. Adams, of marine corps, were dangerously wounded; also, on the same day, Capt. W. J. Clark, 12th infantry, in the thigh; 2d Lieut. Charles M. Creaner, 12th infantry, not severely, in the leg. At Las Animas, on the 19th, Major F. T. Lally, 9th infantry, commanding officer, was wounded in the neck, not severely; but has, for a few days, been disabled from command. A large number of sick have accumulated, besides our wounded; and we shall be compelled to remain here many days to recruit. I cannot too much praise the gallantry of the officers—the men, raw and uninstructed, have gradually acquired confidence. Col. Wynkoop arrived from Perote on the 24th, having heard we were in danger at Cerro Gordo. We waited three days for your reinforcement, and hearing of it at Plan del Rio, sent back a body of dragoons to National Bridge, who, finding it in possession of the enemy, we concluded that it was repulsed. I am pained at the rumor we heard of the loss of some of its wagons. Dr. Cooper and 13 dragoons reached us. I cannot too earnestly recommend that you assume the authority to order the reoccupation of this city. Even if Gen. Scott was not before the city of Mexico, and beyond the reach of reinforcements, you perceive that trains are constantly endangered by guerrillas, and I am satisfied that this city has been their headquarters, and that their chief supplies have been forwarded from here.—Their spirits have been raised by absence of the troops. I am certain that Gen. Scott, on the spot, would order its reoccupation. Col. Wynkoop concurs in its importance. Very truly yours,

F. T. LALLY,

Major 9th infantry, commanding.

[We understand that Major Lally's suggestion has been anticipated, and that orders were issued on the 12th of August, from the office of the Adjutant General, directing the reoccupation of Jalapa. We presume that before this time a military post has been established in that city.—We cannot doubt that Major Lally's force, joined with Col. Wynkoop's and General Lane's force, at least 2,000, has advanced to form a junction with Gen. Scott.—*Union.*

FROM THE PICAYUNE.

MAJOR LALLY'S COMMAND.

The following letter, from an intelligent and most reliable correspondent, with the accompanying list of killed, wounded and missing of Maj. Lally's command, will be read with interest by all. It will be seen that the gallant party encountered constant danger, hardship and toil. But the unyielding and indomitable spirit of Americans bore down all opposition, and in the face of death itself they forced their way onward toward their destination:

Jalapa, Sept. 8, 1847.

Messrs. Editors—Accompanying I send you a list of the killed, wounded and missing in the command which left Vera Cruz the 7th ult., under Maj. Lally, of the 9th Infantry. The train arrived without the loss of a wagon, on the 20th ult.; but as you will see, from the accompanying list, we have had hard work. Since leaving the San Juan river, we have been attacked from behind every bush, and from every hill-side death has been sent among us. We have fought four hard battles meantime—at Pas del Ovijas, the 10th; the National Bridge, the 12th, from one till half past six; at Cerro Gordo, the 15th—at none of these places, nothing less than 1500 to 2500 men, according to their own accounts. Their loss has been very great. At Lasanimas the last dying attempt to seize us was made, but, as before, without success. It was foolishly reported in Vera Cruz that our train was to take up a million in specie. The hopes of booty, and the promise of fifty dollars to each man in the event of success, from El Padre Jaranta, brought out *los guerrilleros* in vast numbers.

Everything remains quiet here—no alarms of any kind. I have never seen a more orderly Mexican city. The health of the command is improving fast. The wounded officers are doing very well, and will soon be able to be moved. Lieut. Winder, of the Voltigeurs, who was wounded at the National Bridge, was buried yesterday with the honors of war. He was shot on the bridge, almost at the first fire—an escopeta ball passing through his body, carrying away his left lung.—He was a gallant and gentlemanly officer, whose loss will be severely felt. Lieut. Geo. D. Twiggs was shot dead on the hill, while engaged in charging the position of a piece of artillery. He was on his way to join Gen. Twiggs as aid-de-camp. A more high-souled or chivalric fellow never lived. Capt. Clarke, of the 12th, was also wounded while assisting to bring ammunition to Lieut. Sears on the bridge—he having but six men left at the two guns. Lieut. Adams, of the marines, was also wounded while assisting with a detachment of his company in taking a gun up a hill. Lieut. Creamer was wounded in the first fire on the bridge. These three latter gentlemen were wounded in the leg—Lieut. Adams very severely. Maj. Lally, commanding, was wounded in the neck at Lasanimas; he has, however, assumed command again. No news from above that comes in an authentic form—I give no rumors therefore.

[The list of killed, &c. embraces 21 killed, 72 wounded, and 12 missing. In all 105.]

FROM MAJOR LALLY'S COMMAND.

We received by last night's mail, a communication from Capt. Chas. R. Jones, giving an account of the fights they had in marching to Jalapa, at which place his letter is dated, on 27th and 29th August.

We have only time for an outline of his letter: They left Vera Cruz on 3d of August, and met the first party of guerrillas on the 10th, at a place called Passa de la Wacca; fight lasted two hours and a half—drove the Mexicans, with a loss supposed to be 23 killed, and about 35 wounded. American loss, 4 men killed, about 17 wounded. Among the latter, Capt. Caldwell, of the voltigeurs, and Capt. Cummings, 13th infantry, severely. On the 12th, they were again attacked at the National Bridge by about 1500, double their number. The Mexicans were soon compelled to retire, losing 60 or 70 killed, and as many wounded, said one of the prisoners. American loss, killed, Lieut. Twiggs, 1st Sergt. Rodgers of Raleigh, and 15 privates; wounded, Capt. Clark, severely, Capt. C. R. Jones, slightly, and 52 non-commissioned officers and privates. On the 17th, they were again attacked at Cerro Gordo, Mexicans about 2000 strong, under the priest Jaranta. Maj. Lally left his trains with two companies, and marched against the fortifications with 500 men, and 2 pieces of artillery. They again drove the Mexicans, losing only 2 killed, and 17 wounded. Mexican loss, about 100 killed and wounded, besides considerable ammunition, arms, provisions, horses, &c. Again, about a mile from Jalapa, they had a fight of half an hour, in which Major Lally and three privates were wounded.

Capt. Jones lost but one man and him at the National Bridge, named John A. Griffin, and one wounded, R. Ford, of Beaufort county, who is doing well. At Cerro Gordo, the whole command was 36 hours without water, and 24 without food. While at Jalapa, one of his men was murdered, and Lucius Moore, of Fayetteville, and Edw. Phelps, drummer, and private Thomas Evans, also of Fayetteville, deserted. Nearly every night a man was murdered, but they were paid back with compound interest.—*North Carolinian.*

[illegible].—In the last Charleston Courier we find a long letter, which we are sure was written by Lieut Cantwell, of Wilmington, belonging to Capt. Jones's Company, giving a particular account of the above march. We have only room for the following extracts:—

"We have marched two days and started—the heat intense—the sand deep. The men had to carry a weight of 15 or 20 lbs., 40 rounds ball cartridge, knapsacks filled with clothing. No wonder many fell behind; I had myself to carry one stout fellow's musket for him two or three hours. A fine athletic man from Texas, dropped on the road side, and was a few hours afterwards shot by the guerilleros. * * *

"We continued our journey and arrived at the Passo D'Ovajas. This remarkable pass is formed by a turn in the road, and it was not until the advance was about to emerge that we actually understood our dangerous position. At this moment a single shot was fired, and immediately after a volley of escopets, that extended along the whole advance and a portion of the wagons. Captain Jones's Company C, of N. Carolina, 12th Regt., was in the mouth of the pass, the last of the advance. We formed in platoons. Some confounded mules having been wounded, came rushing down the hill, trains and all, into us, but the officers of the company soon set all to rights again. We formed on the edge of the bushes, and fired low and by company. We delivered two fires. This produced a very eloquent silence. * * *

"From this time we were constantly exchanging shots, sometimes receiving whole vollies, which killed and wounded a few men, but harrassed the command exceedingly.

"On the 12th August we reached the National Bridge, met the enemy and at first suffered some loss—and upon the top of this bluff, perched some 500 feet above the Bridge, stands the Castle, which commands the Bridge and its approaches. Our little army, properly disposed, arrived at the head of the defile; we passed along these windings and gained the Bridge. Every thing was silent; we passed half way across, where we saw an embankment, which would seem to render further progress rather doubtful. We approached, and when within point blank distance a volley of escopetts burst from behind, at the same moment the castle on the left and heights on the right gave us a severe and galling fire. In vain the cavalry charged—the embankment was impassable. The artillery belched forth its iron messengers of death, but the dread weapon could not touch the foe.—The men were falling fast, the cannon was left for a very short time dismantled on the bridge.—An officer volunteered to repass up the bridge and bring up one, and with the aid of 9 men of company C, it was accomplished in one hour. They remained on the bridge, unsheltered, in the midst of the fire, where the gallant Lt. Twiggs joined the party, but did not share their success, having been shot immediately after, dying with the drag rope in his hand and a smile upon his lips. His friend Sears, another noble hearted gentleman, and myself, went down after his body and brought it up, spite of the curses and fire of the enemy.

"From this piece a fire was opened upon the castle; they retired, the fort was entered by our forces, and upon an officer of the 12th waving the Stars and Stripes from the point of his blade, the shout that rose to Heaven made a fellow feel rather glorious. We were victorious. I do not know how to do justice to the coolness and courage of the troops and the gallantry of the officers, who for half an hour stood under a pretty hot fire.

"We learned at Plan del Rio that the enemy were waiting for us at Cerro Gordo. A plan of battle was arranged and we sallied out with 500 picked men to thrash him.

"We had no sooner approached this seeming impregnable barrier than our advance was arrested by a fire of escopetts. The command opened to the right and left out of the road. The left ascended the steep hills and stormed successively fort after fort, line after line, party after party. The charge was resistless; the enemy fled, leaving their dead behind them. The 3 Companies of the 12th had been ordered to the right, and were equally successful. A large body of the enemy were in the bushes, peppering away upon the road; we were ordered to dislodge them, Company C. in front; we crept stealthily along the road—the enemy opened a raking fire upon the files which were surrounding him—the boys charged. Heavens! if you heard the shout—they were driven into the snare—they fled, we sought to head them, but their knowledge of the ground and speed, aided their escape—they suffered severely—a few trophies fell into my hands, some of which are with me, and I may show you, when peace is made, and we all get home again.

"Three pieces of artillery were among the most important captures. These were spiked.

"Several amusing incidents occurred during the action, which I will relate some other time. The North Carolina boys behaved nobly.

Attempt to Assassinate Ca; Bragg.—A letter from Monterey to the New Orleans National, dated August 26, says:—"Some fiend in human shape last night, made a terrible illustration of a "little more grape Capt. Bragg," for he placed under the bed of the gallant soldier an eight inch bomb shell, with a train leading off by which it was ignited. The explosion was terrific, but fortunately the Captain received no injury. Two of the missiles went through his bed without touching him. His escape is looked upon as miraculous, the contents of the shell having been scattered around for a hundred yards. No cause is assigned for this attempt upon Captain Bragg's life, except that some of his men think he is too severe in his discipline. This is the second attempt upon his life."

Sergeant Riley, the deserter, (who, with his 71 companions, is reported to have been hanged in Mexico, after a trial by a Court Martial in our Army,) was well known by many in this community. He was recruiting sergeant for some time, and kept the rendezvous next to the corner of Cedar, in Washington street. Ryley was a man of very large frame, more than six feet high. He was formerly a sergeant in the 66th regiment of the British army, stationed in Canada, from which he deserted, and came to this city. Shortly after he joined the United States army, and being well skilled in his profession, was sent to West Point, where he acted as drill sergeant for some time.

N. Y. Commercial.

Santa Anna.—In the accounts of the late battles in Mexico it was stated that Santa Anna had been wounded in the arm. One account, which we noticed, speaks of the probability of amputation in consequence. The old tyrant has already been deprived of one of his "propellers;" what a figure he must cut, then, with the additional loss of a "flipper!" The picture could only need one thing more to *finish* it—namely, a wound on the head, which would require amputation of the part.

Picayune.

Scott's Demeanor in Battle.—A correspondent of the N. O. Delta thus writes of Gen. Scott's demeanor in battle:

"Gen. Scott, at the head of our army, during the engagement received a slight wound in the leg, and what is very remarkable, no person whatever except himself was aware of it until the battle was over. A great deal has been said and written in reference to the ability of Gen. Scott as a military man, but those who have not seen him in command and under fire, cannot form any just conception of his abilities. His cool consideration of every thing around him—his quick perception—his firm resolve and immediate execution—equal if they do not surpass those of any of the great generals whose deeds have been made so conspicuous in history."

A Poor Prospect.—The Picayune's Vera Cruz correspondent, writing on the 17th ult. says:

I suppose we will have to wait again until the English courier arrives before we receive authentic news from Mexico, and it is even doubted if he will bring anything that can be made public, under existing circumstances, as Gen. Scott will no doubt be in Mexico at that time, and the permission which was extended to the courier during the armistice to bring letters for the Americans, will, of course, have been discontinued. Even if the road is opened by the Americans, it will be very unsafe, if not entirely impossible, for couriers to come through, unless under protection of strong escort, and these escorts will of course only be furnished to the bearers of Government despatches, which will be sent but seldom.

From Santa Fe.—Major Edmundson, with the principal part of Price's regiment, as we learn from the St. Louis Organ of the 21st inst., arrived at Fort Leavenworth from Santa Fe on the 11th and 12th inst., having left Santa Fe on the 2d of August. Seven companies of the regiment were at Fort Leavenworth on the 15th. They met no interruption from Indians, but fell in frequently with either Government trains, troops or traders. The advance companies of Col. Easton's regiment were within a few days travel of Santa Fe.—Gen. Price intends to stay in New Mexico. The returned volunteers will remain at the fort until paid off, which will be in a day or two. Six of the prisoners accused of the murder of Lieuts. Brown, McClenahan and Quissenbury were hung on the 2d inst., under a sentence of a court martial.

A letter from Santa Fe to the editors of the New York Courier, dated August 13, says: "All is hubbub and confusion here. Discharged volunteers are leaving drunk, and volunteers not discharged are remaining drunk." Such are the *minor morals* of war!

A large and enthusiastic meeting in New Orleans on the 30th ult unanimously adopted the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the present war with Mexico is one just and necessary for the preservation of the rights, and the assertion of the honor of our country.

Resolved, That it has been conducted with equal humanity and glory by the brave officers and soldiers of our army, and that they have earned for themselves a monument of imperishable honor.

Resolved, That the repeated offers by our Government of equitable and liberal terms of peace, and the repeated and insolent rejection of those terms by Mexico, leaves us no alternative but to prosecute the war with all the power of the country until peace is honestly sought by the foe, or Mexico finally subjugated.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every American citizen to do all in his power to aid our Government in the vigorous and successful prosecution of the war.

OFFICIAL.—*From the Union of Oct. 4.*

FORBEARANCE HAS CEASED TO BE A VIRTUE.

The Mexican government having declined to accede to the liberal propositions of our government for peace, or even, it would seem, to give them a serious and respectful hearing, it is now manifest that the forbearing spirit and object which has induced the administration to tender peace has been wholly misunderstood.

The propositions of Mexico—that we should pay to Mexican citizens all the damages sustained by them during the war, surrender all that portion of Texas west of the Nueces, abandon all New Mexico, all of Lower and one-half of Upper California, leave the imports of our own and all other Merchants in the Mexican ports open to new duties, or even to confiscation, and give up our claim to any right of way across the isthmus—are so preposterous as to put all hopes of peace, at least for the present, out of the question.

We understand it has been determined by the government to make no farther overtures of peace on our part. When Mexico wants peace hereafter, let her sue for it. We are now in the possession of her capital, principal cities, ports, and possessions. Large reinforcements are daily moving forward from Vera Cruz, sufficient to support the gallant column in the present occupation of the capital, Puebla, &c., and to open, and keep open, the line of communication between the seaboard and the main army. In addition to, and besides the regiments now organizing and moving forward from Kentucky, Tennessee, and Indiana, other reinforcements, to the full extent authorized by the law of Congress, will be called out at once, to make certain of the security of the army in its present occupation and operations.

As the continuance of the war is forced upon us, it must be waged with vigor. The country conquered must be occupied and governed by martial law, and its resources and revenues rendered tributary in every practicable manner to the support of our occupation and government.

We are happy to learn that there are ample means in the treasury (thanks to the operation of the tariff of 1846) for the most vigorous prosecution of the war, including the organization, equipment, transportation, &c., of all the new troops required, until some time after the meeting of Congress.

From the same, Oct. 5.

Mexico must now be made to feel—and the sooner the better—that the question of the continuance of the war is, indeed, fast becoming to her a question of national existence. She must be made to feel that, in thus rejecting our just and liberal overtures of peace, she is placing herself wholly beyond the pale of further forbearance at our hands. She must now be made to know that there is no peace for her, save upon terms which shall secure to us full indemnification for all the expenditures of the war, and full reparation for all the injuries which we have received, including among them, as not the least, her insolent repulse of our recent efforts for conciliation. She must be made to know that henceforth, at least, this war is hers—the result of her own deliberate election—and so to be borne by her, in the full extent of its evils and its burdens. Our work of subjugation and conquest must go on rapidly with augmented forces, and, as far as possible, at the expense of Mexico herself. From Mexican contributions, levied and seized, if need be, by the strong hand, our armies must now be subsisted and supported in the field. The policy of forbearance and conciliation, however magnanimously adopted by us, and in however generous an attitude it may have hitherto presented us before the world, is now exhausted. It has met with no response, but new rancor and contumely from our vanquished foe. Henceforth we must seek peace, and compel it, by inflicting upon our enemy all the evils of war.

GLANCES AT THE FUTURE.

The official paper announces that now Mexico has refused to cede all the territory east of the Rio Grande, the whole of New Mexico and Upper and Lower California, together with the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, it is the intention of our Government to wage a war of redoubled vigor; that hitherto "we have shown humanity to her," but now, after the rejection of "demands conceived in a spirit of signal justice and moderation," she must be made to "feel the full pressure and power of war." In this aspect of things, it is instructive to hear the views which intelligent and dispassionate public writers take of the case. We quote, therefore, the comments of the Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, who adds to intelligence a candid, we might say friendly spirit in all that regards the acts of the Administration. In his letter of October 4 this writer remarks:

"The Administration have determined to pursue the war with redoubled energy. What is the object in view does not distinctly appear. It cannot be to force a peace, for that appears to be out of the question. A war of extermination is threatened on our part, but it is doubtful how far the Government will be supported in prosecuting such a war, when it is manifest that every honorable end that we have in view can be attained by withdrawing the troops to a certain line, which we may adopt as our boundary.

"The first object would be to relieve our forces which are already in Mexico. According to Col. Childs's letter of September 10th, he, with his force of one thousand men, is hemmed in at Puebla, and Major Lally at Jalapa. Generals Lane and Cushing will soon push forward with their brigades to his relief. Letters from Col. Hughes's command state that they have reached the National Bridge, and have driven the guerrillas away from before them, on every side. But still the guerrillas hang around them.

"The financial arrangements and prospects of the Treasury will be essentially altered by the present state of things. It was only last week that Mr. Walker congratulated himself upon the fact that another loan would not be wanted. If we are to pursue the war merely with a view to punish the Mexicans for refusing to treat, we shall want a new loan of fifty millions. To inflict adequate and certain punishment, according to the plan of the 'Union,' we must send an army of fifty thousand men to ravage and desolate the country."

In another letter the same writer, generally well informed, states that—

"Some of the Cabinet are in favor of establishing a Government in Mexico, and taking possession of the territory of the United States, no matter what may be its cost in blood and treasure. The President must soon decide what to do. He has been advised by some to do now what Gen. Taylor proposed two days after the battle of Monterey; that is, to '*draw a line and withdraw the troops.*' Now is the time for the President to take the lead in that policy, for there is scarcely a doubt that it will be embraced by Congress and the people."

The generally well-advised correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger also says he "has reasons to believe that *various* opinions prevail in the Cabinet as to the extent to which war ought to be prosecuted." May these diverse views result in the course which wisdom, justice, and the true glory of the country demand!

National Intelligencer.

We cannot dismiss to our readers our compilation of the imperfect, though highly important, intelligence from the seat of war, without copying the remarkable words in which the Washington Union announces the fall of the Mexican capital. We have seen nothing so admirable, in the way of metaphor, since the day the President's message was made to fling a stone to the top of the Rocky Mountains:

"We have the proud satisfaction (says the official journal of the Executive Government) of announcing that we have conquered the capital. Glory covers our arms. *We have stricken down the Mexican eagle, standing upon the prickly pear, with the rattle snake in its mouth, and we have substituted our own flag and our own North American eagle.*"

As John Randolph is reported to have exclaimed upon the occasion of an oratorical flight of the imagination, not comparable to this in bathos, "[illegible]"

Richmond Times.

The N. Y Commercial takes a more [illegible] view of the Union's glorification:—

"At this moment, (says the Commercial,) when the whole American nation is saddened to its very heart by the dashing down of the hope it had cherished, that the last negotiation was about to take the place of bloodshed—that the fortunate hour for amicable conference had arrived, and the long wished-for peace was in train of accomplishment—at this moment, when thousands of American citizens are trembling with the knowledge that the bloody work of death has been renewed, and with the fear that some dear kinsman, some father, husband, son or brother, has been among the victims—at this moment of blighted hopes and sorrowing anxiety, the Government paper sends up a long loud shout of exultation over 'the glorious victories' which have been paid for, none of us can tell how dearly, and which may yet be paid for in addition by [illegible] of costly sacrifices in [illegible] thousand times more precious [illegible]. Yes, this moment of uncertainty and apprehension is the moment chosen by that heartless spokesman of the Government to prate of glory and patriotism and prowess, and to clamor for more troops, more fighting, more destruction of human life, more wide-spread and relentless offerings of hecatombs upon the altar of the bloodstained Moloch."

FROM THE HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Hillsborough, O[illegible]

Mr. Heartt: Having just received from the proper officer the rates of pay to those entering the service at the present time, I hasten to lay them before such of your readers as may feel an interest in the exertions now being made to raise another volunteer force from the State.

Rates of Pay to Officers and Soldiers who may enter the Volunteer Service of the United States:

	Per month.	Per year.
1st Lieutenant,	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
2d do.	64 50	[illegible]
1st Sergeant,	16 00	[illegible]
All other Sergeants,	13 00	[illegible]
Corporals,	9 00	[illegible]
Musicians,	8 00	[illegible]
Privates,	7 00	[illegible]

In addition to this, each non-commissioned officer and private receives from the State, upon being mustered into service, $10 as a bounty, besides $[illegible] from the Government to supply himself with comfortable clothing, and also 50 cents for every 20 miles travel to the place of rendezvous. While in the service, the non-commissioned officers and privates are supplied with every requisite in the way of comfortable clothing and the very best provisions, at the expense of the Government. The best medical attendance is at all times furnished, and no deduction is made from the pay of the soldier who is disabled by sickness from attending to duty. It will be seen that in the case of non-commissioned officers and privates, there is no absolute necessity for their spending a dollar of their pay; every thing that a reasonable man could desire being furnished in abundance.

Extraordinary cases of privation may sometimes occur in the vicissitudes of a campaign; but then all share alike for the time, and the evil is remedied as speedily as the nature of the case will admit of. 'Tis true that he who enters the service lies not down upon a bed of roses, but its difficulties and privations are easily surmounted and endured by a brave man determined to do his duty.

JOHN CAMERON.

N. B. Many a young laboring man who now barely contrives to make both ends meet at the end of the year without laying by a dollar, would be enabled, with reasonable economy, to save at least $[illegible] a year; and thus, at the end of five years (should the war continue that long) instead of being no better off than he was at the start, he would be in possession of a sum sufficient either to set him up in a small business, buy him a small farm, or a waggon and team.

A lady fortune-teller of Wilmington, Del., has retired from business with a handsome fortune. She is said to have received more money, and seen more fools than any other lady living.

Railway Travelling.—A lady recently left Sunderland at mid-day, and at nine o'clock in the evening, was with her friends in London, three hundred miles distant.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

THE Seventeenth Anniversary of the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina, will be held with the Church at Friendship M. H., near Bunn's Level, in this county, commencing on Thursday before the 3d Sunday in October next, it being the 14th day of the month.

The Introductory Sermon will be preached at 3 o'clock P. M., by the Rev. G. W. Purify.

Arrangements are making to accommodate a large concourse of persons. Several tents or shanties are being built on the ground, in order that the Convention and other Societies may hold night sessions, and that all visitors and delegates may be accommodated on the ground or in the vicinity, as they may wish.

Every pains will be taken to make all comfortable that may choose to favor us with their presence. A Committee has been appointed, whose business will be to see that all visitors and their horses are provided for. The Committee are as follows: Daniel Byrd, R. B. Smith, J. P. Hodges, J. S. Williams, A. S. Williams, S. Pipkin, W. H. Bunn.

Persons arriving will find these gentlemen by inquiring for them.

D. S. WILLIAMS,
Pastor of the Church.

Cumberland county, Sept. 25, 1847. 82 3w

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1847.

NOTHING LATER.—In the absence of any later news from Mexico, now so anxiously looked for, we have thrown together such interesting items by recent arrivals, as have come to hand during the week.

NO PROSPECT OF PEACE.—The opinion which we expressed in our last, that there is now no prospect of peace, is universal among our brethren of the press, of both parties. The demands of the two governments are so widely apart, that there is no hope of an agreement.

Under these circumstances, it will be seen by an article which we copy from the Union, that the Administration is determined to call out all the troops authorized by Congress, and to prosecute the war with the utmost vigor, until Mexico is conquered, and then to hold possession under martial law. The Union's threat of subjugating and annexing Mexico, and putting an end to her existence as a nation, will attract attention.

It is stated that 8,000 only of the 50,000 volunteers authorized by Congress have not been called out. These will now be received into the service, a call being in course of preparation at the War Department. It is not probable that North Carolina will now be asked for another Regiment; but we think that one of the first acts of the next Congress will be to authorise more volunteers.

There is, indeed, a growing feeling in favor of Mr. Calhoun's, or Gen. Taylor's, plan, to withdraw our Army to the line which the Administration intend to hold, to keep possession of all within that line, and thus to make the war a defensive, instead of an offensive one. This would render any further call for troops unnecessary.—But the Administration being bent on a different system, there is no hope of thus changing the character of the war. We must fight it out.

DISGRACEFUL HOAX.—The N. Y. Sun publishes a long letter, purporting to give a particular account of Gen. Scott's entry into the city of Mexico, and the battle which preceded it. It is dated City of Mexico, Sept. 19th. It is only necessary to state that the latest arrival was the Jones L. [illegible], which left Vera Cruz on the 21st of Sept. [illegible] the writer of the 19th could have been [illegible] one. It was [illegible] the Sun [illegible] the paper containing it. During [illegible] to New York we saw repeated [illegible] the same kind of [illegible] from the office of [illegible] paper.

The news from England is of a highly important character. The fall of Cotton is the natural [illegible] the dreadful revulsion of the money market, which will in all probability continue to [illegible] prices for a long time to come. Four [illegible] the great [illegible] of the potato rot, and of [illegible] distress in Ireland and [illegible] the [illegible]. But the worst part [illegible] is the [illegible] of England [illegible] And by many [illegible] These failures [illegible] upon the [illegible] of the U States, to what extent is not yet known. A New York paper says, however, that the merchants of [illegible] are but little implicated in the failures [illegible].

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

MARYLAND.—The election on Wednesday last, resulted in the choice of Thomas, Locofoco, as Governor, by a majority of from 500 to 1000 over [illegible], Whig. This is a Whig loss. But [illegible] we have gained two Members, there being four Whigs to two Locos elected. In the last Congress 2 Whigs to 4 Locos. The Legislature is decidedly Whig—11 majority in the House and 7 in the Senate.

GEORGIA.—Towns, Locofoco, is evidently elected Governor, by perhaps 1500 majority over Clinch, Whig. This is another Whig loss. But the Whigs have [illegible] majorities in both branches of the Legislature.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The [illegible] Whigs elected in Maryland secures a Whig majority in the next House. The House will consist of 228. Whigs already elected 115; Locos 102; Native 1. There are [illegible] members yet to be elected in Mississippi, 4 in Louisiana, 1 in Michigan, and 1 in Oregon. Of these the Whigs had but 1, in Louisiana, in the last House.

The President has been quite sick, but is sufficiently recovered to attend a Cabinet Council.

A report of his death was carried South a few days ago by travellers, and extensively circulated and believed.

IMPORTANT TO THE SOUTH.—The London Times says:

"Government have received and are considering a most comprehensive plan for the further growth and greater encouragement of the cultivation of cotton in India, so as to make this country, whenever expedient, entirely independent of the United States for the basis of the greatest of our staple manufactures. The plan is also connected with the reduction of the salt duty in India—a measure of the highest importance, and which, it is stated, can be effected by the plan suggested without any material loss to the revenue."

This is doubtless the result of the spirit so generally manifested by Locofocoism, of hostility to England, which induces that government to look forward to a time when some new "whole or none" question shall bring about a war between the two nations—so happily arrested in the case of Oregon.

But there is another reflection arising from this scheme. We were told that the Free Trade Tariff of 1846 was passed to open the English market to our produce,—to induce England to buy from us because we will buy more from her. And yet here we see her, in the face of Free Trade, preparing to cut loose from the greatest part of her purchases from us! Save us from such Free Trade!

FATAL DUEL.—The Norfolk papers mention that a duel took place on the Virginia line on the 2d inst. between Messrs. Ferdinand Harris and Edward Yellowly, both young Lawyers of Pitt county, N. C. At the first fire Harris was slightly wounded in the shoulder; at the second, he was shot through the head, and immediately expired. Mr. Harris was a member of our last Legislature. He was the challenger.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—The State Convention of the Baptist Church in North Carolina will be held at Friendship M. H., near Bunn's Level, in this county, on Thursday next.

The Synod of North Carolina will meet at the Presbyterian Church in this town on Wednesday the 3d day of next month.

And the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held at Greensborough, N. C. on the 1st of December.

GOOD.—The citizens of Richland District, S. C. have resolved to raise a fund to be invested for the benefit of the widow and children of Col. Butler, who fell at the head of his regiment in Mexico. And also another fund for the benefit of the families of those of her volunteers who have been killed during the war.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.—The gentleman to whom the annexed interesting letter was written, has sent it for publication to the National Intelligencer. Its sentiments are highly creditable to the old Hero, and it puts beyond dispute the fact that he is a Clay Whig. But, it also evidently precludes all idea of his being the next President; for none but the Whig party have any idea of bringing him forward as a candidate, and he says he "cannot in any case permit himself to be brought before the people exclusively by any of the political parties," &c. If he adheres to that determination he will never be a candidate:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, }
Camp near Monterey, Aug. 10, 1847. }

SIR: Your letter of the 17th ultimo, requesting of me an exposition of my views on the questions of national policy now at issue between the political parties of the United States, has duly reached me.

I must take occasion to say that many of my letters, addressed to gentlemen in the United States in answer to similar inquiries, have already been made public, and I had greatly hoped that all persons interested had, by this time, obtained from them a sufficiently accurate knowledge of my views and desires in relation to this subject. As it appears, however, that such is not the case, I deem it proper, in reply to your letter, *distinctly to repeat that I am not before the People of the United States as a candidate for the next Presidency.* It is my great desire to return at the close of *this war* to the discharge of those professional duties and to the enjoyment of those domestic pursuits from which I was called at its commencement, and for which my tastes and education best fit me.

I deem it but due to candor to state, at the same time, that, if I were called to the Presidential Chair by *the general voice of the people, without regard to their political differences*, I should deem it to be my duty to accept the office. But while I freely avow my attachment to the administrative policy of our *early Presidents*, I desire it to be understood that I cannot submit, even in thus accepting it, to the exaction of any other pledge as to the course I should pursue than that of discharging its functions to the best of my ability, and strictly in accordance with the requirements of the *constitution*.

I have thus given you the circumstances under which only can I be induced to accept the high and responsible office of President of the United States. I need hardly add that I cannot in any case permit myself to be brought before the people exclusively by any of the political parties that now so unfortunately divide our country, as their candidate for this office.

It affords me great pleasure, in conclusion, fully to concur with you in your high and just estimate of the virtues, both of head and heart, of the distinguished citizens, Messrs. Clay, Webster, Adams, McDuffie, and Calhoun, mentioned in your letter. *I have not yet exercised the privilege of voting, but had I been called upon at the last Presidential election to do so, I should most certainly have cast my vote for Mr. Clay.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient serv't,
Z. TAYLOR,
Major General U. S. Army.

F. S. Bronson, M. D., Charleston, S. C.

HUMBUGGERY.—The Hon. Edmund Burke, Commissioner of the Patent Office at Washington, has left his appropriate duties, for which the people pay him, to write a long letter misrepresenting the effects of the present Tariff, to influence the Pennsylvania election, which takes place to-day. He enumerates, as the effects of the Tariff of 1846, the increase of the exports of breadstuffs to Europe. He does not once allude to the famine in Europe, which every honest man knows was the cause of that great increase of exports, but attributes it entirely to the Tariff of 1846! His whole article is disgraced with similar misstatements; which will doubtless be swallowed as truth by a people who permitted themselves to be gulled by "Polk's Kane letter!"

STOCKS.—The effect in New York of the European news, and of the renewal of [illegible] in Mexico, has been to depress stocks, particularly those of the government. Treasury Notes have fallen to 1/2 per cent. [illegible] 1 to 1¼.

The amount of Treasury Notes outstanding on the 1st inst. was $15,5[illegible]. How much [illegible] besides this have been [illegible], we do not [illegible], but the [illegible] of the [illegible] cannot, we imagine, be much less than fifty millions of dollars.

Maryland 6 per cent. stocks fell 1 per cent. on the fact being ascertained that a Locofoco Governor was elected. The people fear the *Repudiation* of the enormous debt of that State, in favor of which the Governor elect had expressed himself. Fortunately, however, the Whigs have carried the Legislature.

The Petersburg Intelligencer does not exhibit its usual sagacity and fairness, in asserting that we *charged* the Petersburg Rail Road Company with offering the Boston capitalists a premium for their bargain in the Portsmouth Road, and in calling on us to *prove* this charge. We made no such charge. In contradicting a report, which was so current as to have got into the newspapers, that they had actually bought out the Bostonians, we did but mention the other report, that they had offered a premium, and that the offer was rejected. We expressly stated this as report, and are surprised that the Intelligencer chooses to understand us as making a *charge*. We cannot but remark, however, that the course of the Intelligencer rather inclines us to put confidence in the report. In its third issue after receiving our paper in which it professes to find the charge, the Editor says he has not *heard of* such an offer, does not *believe* it has been made, and calls on us to prove it. Now if the matter was worth half a column of space in his paper, it would seem at least to have been worth the trouble of applying to his neighbor, the President of the Road, for the *fact* whether the offer had been made or not. As to the thing itself, if true it is not a whit worse, or better, than the bonus which it will scarcely be denied that the company has paid to Mr. Rives for putting down and keeping down the part of the Portsmouth road owned by that gentleman.

The Intelligencer is equally in error in saying that we "never neglect an opportunity to say something unkind of the Petersburg Company." When did we even take such an opportunity after one of those wearisome trips over their road, of which we have made so many? And how often have we said any thing about the manner in which that Company *humbugged* our last Legislature into passing an act to give them the privilege of raising $500,000 to subscribe to our N. C. Rail Roads? If we had availed ourself of every opportunity to speak of this act as we think of it, we should seldom have issued a paper without saying something on the subject. Except for this solitary cause, *we* have no feeling of unkindness towards Petersburg or its road. What may be the state of feeling of those parts of North Carolina which are nearer to her and have had more intercourse with her, we know not. The Intelligencer says it is bad. If so, we know nothing of the causes which have produced it.

We sincerely hope and believe that the Intelligencer may dismiss its fears about the downfall of the Raleigh and Gaston Road. We do not believe that such a misfortune will happen. For, though the Intelligencer intimates that the Petersburg Company will not vouchsafe to purchase and repair it, *we* think that it will be manifestly the interest and inclination of *others* to do so.

We seek no quarrel with Petersburg. Indeed we desire her friendship; for, when the survey of the Metropolitan route shall be completed, and we wish to raise funds to build the road, we shall want the aid of all who are interested, as Petersburg undoubtedly is, in the work.

THE VALUE OF NEW MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA.—The price which Mr. Trist offered to pay to Mexico for these far-off regions, is worthy of especial consideration, as being utterly disproportioned to the value of the territory sought. In the first place he offered to relinquish all claim to have our expenses in the war paid by Mexico—a claim which the Administration has constantly set up. That will be found equal to at least fifty millions of dollars, now, and probably a hundred millions before it is over. Next he proposed to pay the claims (two millions we believe,) already adjudicated against Mexico in favor of our citizens, and a further sum, not exceeding three millions more, which may be hereafter ascertained to be due them. And finally he proposed to pay Mexico a sum of money, the amount of which is not stated in Mr. Trist's written proposals of peace, but reported by the accounts from Mexico at "fifteen or more millions of dollars."

Putting all these together, and estimating them at the minimum sum in each case, we find our government offering to give for New Mexico and the Californias as follows:—

Expenses of the war relinquished,	$50,000,000
Claims due from Mexico,	2,000,000
Do. supposed due and assumed,	3,000,000
Cash to be paid to Mexico,	15,000,000
	$70,000,000

Making the enormous sum of Seventy Millions of Dollars which Mr Polk is willing to give for what is indeed a large amount of territory, but what is also, according to almost all accounts, dear at one-tenth of the money. The following statements, just at hand, will give some idea of the value placed on these much coveted countries by those who have seen them.

"An officer of high character in the Virginia regiment, writes from Monterey as follows:—

"Here am I, at the seat of war, in this much coveted land, this land of Orange Groves, where delightful odours fill the air, and flowers spring up in luxuriant beauty at one's feet, wherever he may turn his steps—this land of promise, to gain which, a mighty nation has sent forth her armies, and rivers of blood have flowed. Such it is in fancy; such the advocates for the "extension of the area of freedom" would have it be; but ah! the reality! If ever there was a people humbugged, woefully, miserably, egregiously humbugged, that people is the "free, enlightened, patriotic people of the U. States of North America." When a man first puts his foot upon the soil of Mexico, he involuntarily exclaims, "Is it possible that the people of the United States are fighting for such a land as this?" and he asks himself, where have I been?—From what source have I derived my information? How has it happened, that I never until now heard, that from the Nueces to the Sierra Madre, it was but one vast desert, with here and there an oasis, nurtured by artificial means. Yet such is nevertheless the case. If ever there was a country upon which the hand of God was laid in anger, this is the country. We found it parched, burnt to a crisp by a drought of seven months' duration; and when the rain does come, it falls in torrents, and rains all the time, until the supply is exhausted, and then there is a drought again; and what little cultivation there is, is sustained by irrigation. Every bush is full of thorns, the frogs have horns, and the sand produces little [illegible]. Yet not only is our blood and money forced out freely to gain possession of this country, but the nation is to be convulsed, and the Union threatened, on account of your "Wilmot Proviso." Mr. Wilmot need not trouble himself. No American will ever settle south of the Rio Grande, unless it be some fugitive from justice, who will betake himself to this country to plunder the few Mexicans that are kept alive [illegible] houses [illegible]."

"A wag in the army has said that the United States ought never to make peace with Mexico, until she would agree to take back all we have conquered, and Texas to boot; and I assure you there is more sound sense in this saying than you imagine."

And the following is a description of California, by one who has just returned from it:—

"As such diversity of opinion exists as to the character of the country, I will not venture to say more, than that it has been more *overrated* than any under the sun. Perhaps the best description of it is contained in Wilkes' narrative. It is certain, however, that neither cotton nor sugar can be cultivated in Upper California, and it is probable that the climate and other causes forbid it [illegible] to tobacco."

Again: The correspondent of the New Bedford Mercury, from California says, "He is of opinion that California is destined to be a grazing rather than an agricultural country, the extreme dryness of the summer being a serious drawback to the fertility of the region, which can only be remedied by irrigation."

Seventy Millions of Dollars for such worthless possessions as these! Why Mr Polk could doubtless have bought them, *before the war began*, for a fifth of the money. But he expected to get them for nothing. Neither he nor any body else supposed that Mexico would make any serious fight. She "would be whipped before breakfast;" and to save herself from being whipped again after breakfast, it was calculated that she would give up what we wanted without further fight or bounty. Most unfortunate blunder! Most egregious folly! The result has proved a most emphatic rebuke for violating the spirit of the musty old proverb as to the policy of acting honestly.

And now how will Mr. Polk manage to get out of this war, which he got so easily into? Mexico will only treat as a conqueror, requiring us to pay her even for Texas, which we have already, refusing to give us another acre of the coveted land, and demanding pay for all the damage done to the property of her citizens by our troops!! This is certainly *a fix*. And if Mr. Polk and his party were the only sufferers, we for one would not care a fig if they never got out of it. But the whole people must pay for it, in the blood of our most gallant and patriotic soldiers, and in the heavy burden of untold years of taxes.

This comes of the reign of Locofocoism, and the poorest sort of Locofocoism, too. When one thinks that all this might have been avoided, *and would have been avoided*, by the election of HENRY CLAY, how much is the mortification of that defeat heightened! We do not doubt that hundreds of thousands of those who voted against him, in their hearts repent of that act.

At Wake Superior Court, last week, Henry B. Watson was tried for the murder of Lethan Norwood, and found guilty of Manslaughter. Attorney General Stanly for the State, and Messrs. Badger and G. W. Haywood for the prisoner.

Jesse Harris was tried for the murder of Matthew Russel—both free negroes. Acquitted. Mr. Stanly for the State, and Messrs. G. W. Haywood, Miller, and McRae for the prisoner.

A young man who had enlisted in the army was brought before Judge Battle by Writ of Habeas Corpus, and, after long argument by Mr. Busbee for the Recruiting officer, and Messrs. McRae and Miller for the friends of the recruit, he was discharged on the ground of insanity.

The Register states that there was frost at Raleigh on Tuesday morning last. It was almost cold enough here for a like visit.

NEW YORK.—The Van Buren wing of the Locofoco party (known by the pleasant name of "Barnburners,") has been completely vanquished and put down in the late Locofoco State Convention. The battle was far more furious and bitter than any between the Whigs and Locos. It was a rare scene of Rowdyism.

PRINTING PRESSES.—In the office of the Philadelphia Ledger are two presses, made by Hoe of New York, each of which is said to be capable of printing 12,000 papers in an hour. They were recently worked together, and printed 16,000 papers in an hour.

SINGULAR EAR OF CORN.—Aaron Headen, Esq. of Chatham, handed to us, last week, an ear of Corn, of the kind called "pop corn," around which there grew 10 other ears, several of which are fully developed, and filled with grain.

SPECIE.—Nearly two millions of dollars in gold and silver were shipped from New Orleans during the months of August and September, for the army in Mexico. This drain of specie is beginning to be felt in New Orleans, the receipts from Europe having ceased. On the back of the drain will come, also, the failures in England, and much apprehension is felt for the consequences of the two causes combined.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—The money to complete this great work is at last obtained, (from the Barings we believe,) and it is all under contract, to be finished within two years.

By an arrival at New Orleans, from Brazos, Messrs. Singeltary and Pender, late Lieutenants in the N. C. Regiment of volunteers, and Mr. Norman, late Lieut. in Capt. Green W. Caldwell's company of mounted men, came passengers.

GREAT STORM.—There was a flood of rain in Virginia and Maryland on Thursday last. Bridges on the Rail Roads were washed away, some of the streets of Baltimore flooded, and a great loss of property.

Spirited.—One or two gentlemen called upon our citizens the other day for a subscription towards the survey of the Cape Fear and Yackin Canal, and in the course of a couple of hours raised *five hundred dollars.* The subscription can be doubled in a few hours more, if what has already been subscribed is not enough.
Wilmington Journal.

A prodigal Son.—The Hon. Bedford Brown, who emigrated to Missouri a few years ago, is, we understand, now on the road returning to this State with his family. Mr. Brown has been unfortunate with his family since his removal and it is affliction that brings him back among us. We welcome him home again—"The Old North State forever, boys!"
Milton Chronicle.

A New Locomotive.—We are gratified to learn, that a new Locomotive, from the Factory of Messrs. Norris & Co., Philadelphia, has been ordered for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and is expected to be in use by the latter part of December.
Raleigh Register.

Results of Railroads.—The correspondent of the St. Louis Reveille, writing from Boston, thus briefly but graphically sketches the results of her liberal outlay upon railroads: "Boston, though this present is a dull season for business, is a perfect whirl of life and activity! Her wharves, her streets, her railroad lines, her temples of instruction, her halls of amusement, are all in quick, yet regulated action. The neighboring towns—every one vastly increased within the last few years, and some of them now chartered *cities*—have completely girdled old Shawmut. Looking from a height upon the dense gathering of humanity, and its pursuits beneath and around, the visiter, whatever part of the States he may be from, feels a portion of the pride which he acknowledges every Bostonian has a right to entertain. He need but accompany with his eye the laden trains which from every direction come shrieking in to this common centre to desire heartily that all the world might equally enjoy a spectacle so instructive, so ennobling!"

Cotton in Mississippi.—The Vicksburg *Sentinel* of the 21st inst. says:—"It is perhaps our duty to state that so far as we are informed the alarm as to the worm has proved wholly groundless. Neither the first nor the second generation has done any injury worth speaking of, and it is now too late in the season for them to do any real damage even should they appear in their greatest numbers. So far as our observation and information extends, the cotton crop will be a fair one."

SINGULAR CANNON.—*Expanding Ball.*—A singularly constructed and most destructive missile, called the "Expanding Cannon Ball," is exhibited by the inventor, Mr. William Beals, of Boston, at the Mechanics' Fair in that city. It is so constructed that immediately on leaving the cannon, four strong and savage looking knife blades extend some six or eight inches in every direction from the ball. A horrid looking and destructive weapon truly.

A man pulled out his watch yesterday, says the Cincinnati Commercial, and very gravely set it by a wooden sign watch hanging in front of a shop in Main street. He then walked off apparently satisfied that he had possessed himself of the correct time!

FROM A LATE ENGLISH PAPER.

A PERILOUS TRAGEDY.

A realization of the story of Ginevra, treated both by Rogers and Shelley, and of the song of the "Mistletoe Bough," occurred at Glasgow on Saturday last.—Three young boys, two of them sons of Mr. J. Wilson, builder, Gallowgate, and the other, a son of his brother, Mr. Chas. Wilson, were lost. As the rest of the family were down the water, the boys' absence at first occasioned no great uneasiness, as it was supposed that the youngsters, the eldest of whom was about 11 years of age, had set off to join their mother and the rest of the family. As nothing had been heard of them, Mr. Wilson left home early yesterday morning with the intention of proceeding to Helensburg, where the family were, to ascertain if the runaways were there. He had not been long away, when a carrier who takes charge of a horse belonging to Mr. Wilson, went to the stable for the purpose of procuring some provender for the animal. The provender is kept in a corn chest—a box six feet long and about three deep, with three separate compartments, and secured on the outside with an iron hasp, which fits into a staple in the side of the chest.

On opening the lid the man was horror stricken at finding the three young boys motionless at the bottom of the chest, each occupying one of the compartments. He immediately summoned assistance, and they were taken out; but it was found that two of them, James Wilson, aged 11, and Charles Wilson, about a year younger, were quite dead, and had been so apparently for a considerable length of time. The youngest, a boy between seven and eight years, showed some signs of life, and by prompt medical attendance he gradually revived so as to be able to state what led to the melancholy catastrophe. The brothers and cousin had gone into the chest in search of beans, and while so engaged, the lid, which, as has been already stated, is secured on the outside by an iron hasp, fitting into a staple, closed on them. In falling, the hasp, as it most unfortunately happened, fixed into the staple, and all the united strength of the poor captives was insufficient to enable them to burst the bands of what, too truly, proved their tomb.

On the side at which the youngest boy was found, the lid did not fit so close as the other parts, and to the limited supply of air which had been admitted through this crevice, is to be attributed his preservation. They had endeavored to support each other's courage as well as they could in their dismal dungeon; and before giving up hope, one of them broke the blade of a penknife in the attempt to make an incision through the side of the chest. After they had exhausted themselves with unavailing shouts and cries, which were not heard on earth, they all joined in prayer. This is the last circumstance which the surviving sufferer recollects, as he soon after became insensible. To account for no noise having been heard, it may be mentioned that the woodyard in which the stable is situated is locked up early on Saturday afternoon, and is not again entered till Monday morning.

MARRIED.

On the 30th ult., by Dr. J. H. Montgomery, Mr. JAMES KIRK, of Stanly county, to Miss DELPHIA ADELINE ANDREWS, of Montgomery county.

In Montgomery county, on the 23d ult, by A. Graham, Esq., Mr. THOS. SMITH to Miss ELIZA JANE HURT, daughter of Abel Hart.

DIED.

In the vicinity of this place, on Tuesday last, after a distressing illness of 18 days, LOUISA ELLEN, only daughter of Warren and Louisa Poor, aged 5 years 6 months.

In this town, on Friday last, Mr. CORNELIUS ROBINSON, aged 72 years.

On the 9th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Mrs. MARY GOODMAN, aged about 57. She had been afflicted about 3 years. About 6 or 8 months before her death the disease changed to the Dropsy, which ended her mortal existence on Saturday the 9th inst. She endured the afflicting hand of God with astonishing resignation.

In this county, on the 17th ult., at the residence of her son, Hector McNeill, in the 75th year of her age, Mrs. NANCY McNEILL, relict of Malcom McNeill, dec'd. Mrs. McNeill was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church for 65 years. She has left many friends and relatives to mourn her death, but not as those who have no hope; she left them consolatory evidence that their loss was her eternal gain. She diligently occupied her last days in fervent prayer, religious conversation, and other means of preparation for the solemn event of death. Love, joy and adoring wonder in view of the grace and glory of her blessed Saviour were the prevailing emotions of her mind, and we hope she is enjoying that rest where troubles cease and sorrow never comes.

In Richmond county, on the 13th ultimo, Mrs. MARY McNAIR, consort of Neill McNair, Esq. of said county, aged about 66 years.

In Moore county, on the 29th ult., at the residence of Gilbert McRae, Esq., Mr. ALEXANDER McRAE, aged 24 years and 2 months.

Recently, in Crawford county, Mo., in the 15th year of his age, WILLIAM JAMES, son of Torquill McNeill, formerly of Cumberland county, N. C.

In Orange county, on the 2d inst., Mr. JOHN CARDEN, aged about 74 years.

In Mexico, on the 8th of July last, of consumption, Mr. TIGNAL JONES, a volunteer in the North Carolina regiment.

In Newbern, on the 29th ult., Mrs. CHRISTIAN FOY, aged 49, relict of the late Frederick Foy, of Onslow county. Also, on the 30th, JEREMIAH BROWN, Esq. aged 66.

In Randolph county, on the 29th ultimo, Miss CATHARINE MENDENHALL.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Oct. 12.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 50	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	40 a 42	Molasses,	28 a 30
Bacon,	10 a 10½	Oats,	30 a 35
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	10¾ a 11¼	Sugar, br'n,	7½ a 10
Corn,	50 a	Salt, bu.,	60
Candles, F. F.,	17½	Ditto, sack,	$1 75 a $2
Flour,	4¾ a 5¼	Wheat,	85 a 90
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	30
Pork,	5	Beeswax,	23 a 24
Peas,	50 a 60	Rags,	1½ a 2
4-4 Brown Sheetings,			8 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,			18 "

REMARKS.—A fair supply of new Cotton in market last week; quality very good, and last sales at 10¾ to 11¼. Flour 4¾ to 5¼. Corn 50. Oats 30. Bacon 10 to 10½.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon plenty and firm at 10 to 10½. Corn 75 to 80; 2,500 bushels received from Washington. Lard scarce at 12 to 12½. River Lumber not very plenty; a very superior lot of flooring sold at 10 50. Wide 5 00. Scantling 4 00. Timber 6 00 to 8 00. Turpentine 3 05 to 3 10. Fayetteville Flour 6 25 to 6 75.

At Cheraw, Cotton 11 to 11¾. Total receipts of new cotton less than 50 bales. Bacon 9 to 10. Corn 50. Flour 4 50 to 5 00. Iron 5 to 6½.

At Augusta, fair Cotton 11 to 11¼; the quality received is, however, generally inferior to fair. Receipts small.

At Columbus, Geo., Cotton 10 to 11, receipts light.

At New Orleans, Cotton has fallen ½ to ⅝: prices being 9½ to 11. Receipts 31,818 bales, against 16,094 last year, and 67,561 the year previous.—With regard to the crop, says the N. O. Price Current, it may be remarked that another week of highly favorable weather has passed, and as all apprehension of any considerable damage by the caterpillar has now subsided it seems to be the general impression that at least an average crop will be secured in the valley of the Mississippi, the yield being best in this State, and the river lands of Texas.

At Charleston, Cotton 8 to 10¾, a decline of fully a cent.

Total receipts of Cotton, 42,059 bales, against 42,118 last year.

At New York, Cotton has declined full ⅛ a cent more since the Steamer arrived, and is dull at that. Wheat 1 16 to 1 25. Corn 65 to 68. Flour 5 75 to 6 12. Turpentine 3 50.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 6—Steamer Evergreen, with Goods for Hall & Hall, W Prior, Hall, Sackett & Co, S T Hawley, D & W McLaurin, E W Willkings, D Johnson, J A J Bradford, Ray & Pearce, Rockfish Co, Gardner & McKethan, Geo. McNeill, of this place; and J & W Murphy, W R Balding, J Watson & Co, W J McConnell, A H Lindsay, J C Surles, interior.

Oct. 11—Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for J & T Waddill, T S Lutterloh, J W Baker, H & E J Lilly, B Rose & Son, D Gee, R Baldwin, J M Rose, S W Tillinghast, J D Williams, E Fuller, A J O'Hanlon, Barksdale & Gilchrist, E L & J A Pemberton, E J Hale, E W Willkings, H L Myrover & Co, J H & J Martine, of this place; and for Springs & Weddington, G W Brown, Tyson & Person, Hix & Earnhart, Lee & Hoover, Lee & Walker, N Kendall, J R & J Sloan, W Lassiter, Barnhart & Hix, Murchison, Reid & Co, M Brown, Rankin & McLean, L Springs, J W Covington, D Freeman & Son, E & W Smith, C F Sussdorff, Richmond Co, M D Smith, Girsh & Lisberger, F W Plassman, E Belo, F M Young, J Worth, A S Parker, A L Young, W G Webb, Salem Co, W P Henly & Co, R Foster, Johnson & Smith, G W Johnson, J M Johnson, Nicholson & Co, W M Ellington, A W Ellington, R A King, R D Horn, J H Thompson, Bannerman & Daniel, J C Anderson, J F Garrett, Salisbury Co, and M R Morrison, of the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 30.—Brig Milton from New York. Oct. 1.—Brig Emma from Charleston; Schr. Wm. Henry from Boston. 3.—Brig Sam & Bea from Boston. 4.—Brigs Anawon from Newport, R. I., Mary Jane from Charleston; Schrs. E. S. Powell from N. York, L. P. Smith from do., R. W. Brown from do., Julia Eliza from do., Convoy from Washington, N. C. 5.—Barque Mary from Boston; Brig Georgiana from Charleston; Schrs. Tioga from New York, Eben Atkins from Boston, A. F. Heath from Providence, Constitution from Philadelphia. 6.—Brigs Samuel Brown from Bermuda, Orb from Boston; Schrs. Florida from New York, Harvest from do.; Barque Harriet Newell from Saco, Me.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Hotel Company up to the 4th inst. are requested to present them before the 24th inst. as it is intended to close them at that time.
A. A. McKETHAN, Pres't.
Oct. 7. 3w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

Among which are—
1000 sacks Liverpool SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
24 hhds. St. Croix, P. R., and N. O. Sugars,
100 kegs Nails,
50 kegs Dupont's and Hazard Powder,
8 tons Swedes Iron,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
25 boxes No. 1 and Family Soap,
24 dozen Windsor, Walnut, Maple, and Oak Chairs,
15 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
100 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 gallon Demijohns,
50 sides Sole Leather,
26 boxes Whittemore's Cotton & Wool Cards,
150 pairs Trace Chains,
100 dozen Curry Combs,
12 bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger.

—ALSO—

Brooms, Buckets, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, Blue and Black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, Patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Crackers and Cheese, Seives, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Shot, Bar Lead, Champaign, Pure French Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Raisins, Bagging and Rope.

The above Goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

THE SUBSCRIBER
HAS received a very large assortment of
CHAIRS,
Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.
JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

J. & T. WADDILL,
HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall Stock of Goods, comprising a well selected assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Saddlery, Leather, &c., with*

25 HHDS. SUGAR,
200 bags Coffee,
60 hhds. Molasses,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1600 bushels Alum ditto,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
200 kegs Nails, assorted,
60 boxes Raisins.

Mess Pork; Mackerel; Tanners' Oil; Cast, German, English and American Steel; Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Teas; English Dairy and Connecticut Cheese; Spices; Madder; Potash; Indigo, &c. &c.

☞ We buy all kinds of Produce, and attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.
Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

New Goods Again!

THE Subscribers are now receiving from New York, a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery,

Consisting in part of—
Superfine French Cloths and Cassimeres,
Cashmere d'Ecosse and Muslin de-Lains,
Black and colored Alpacas,
Merino and Cashmere and Wicket Shawls,
Silk and fancy Wool ditto,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Florence and Straw Bonnets,
Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
Cashmere and Valencia Vesting,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, and Tweeds,
Super Red and White Flannels,
Sheetings, Shirtings, and Prints,
Bed Ticking, Canvass, Padding, Buttons, Needles and Pins, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives, &c. &c.

And a few 'Baby Jumpers', from the Inventor.

Also, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, and UMBRELLAS.

All of the above Goods having been purchased for Cash, at the lowest market prices, are offered at wholesale or retail, at very low prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO,
No 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

Crockery and Glass-Ware.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening a large assortment of Dark and Light Flowing Blue EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS-WARE.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 80tf

MEDICAL BOOKS.

WOODS', Watson's, and Eberle's Practice.
Dunglisson's Physiology.
" Materia Medica and Therapeutics
" New Remedies.
" Medical Dictionary.
" New Medical Student.
Eberle on Children.
Dewees on Females, on Children, on Midwifery.
Sir Astley Cooper on Hernia.
Doane's Maygriere's Midwifery.
Chapman on Eruptive Fevers, Gout, Dropsies, &c.
Horner's Anatomy and Histology.
Churchill on Diseases of Females.
" Widwifery.
Paine's Institutes of Medicine.
Prout on the Stomach and Renal Diseases.
Smith & Horner's Anatomical Atlas.
Philips on Scrofula.
Guy's Principles of Forensic Medicine.
Magendie's Physiology.
Ellis's Formulary.
Gunn's Domestic Medicine.
Wood & Bache's U. S. Dispensatory.
Ewell's Medical Companion, new improved Edition.
Gentlemen's Medical Pocket Book.
Ladies' do.
For sale by
Oct. 1847. E. J. HALE.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers are receiving their Fall and Winter supply of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of

Black Cloth and Camlet CLOAKS.
Black and brown Beaver Cloth, Italian Cassimere, Sattinet, black Cassimere, Tweed, fancy Cassimere, Flushing, Pilot, and Green Blanket OVERCOATS.
Black Cloth, Tweed, Cassimere, and Sattinet Dress and Frock COATS.
Black and fancy striped Plaid, Satin, Wool, Velvet, Persian Plaid, Valencia, blue Tampico, Gala Plaid, black Cloth, Silk Velvet, plain and fancy Silk VESTS.
Bleached, brown Muslin, Guernsey, Mixed, White, Empire, Check, Red Flannel, and Lambs-wool SHIRTS.
Bleached, bro. Muslin, & Flannel DRAWERS.
Satin Bow, Tab, plain Satin and Silk self-adjusting STOCKS, CRAVATS, and TIES.
Bosoms, Square Bishop and Byron Collars,
Gentlemen's Driving Gloves, &c. &c.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

No prospect of Peace!

BUT the Subscriber would say to his friends and the public, that he has just returned from the North with his

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

He flatters himself that he has the largest and best assortment that he has offered in this market, and as his motto is "*Cheap for Cash,*" keeping in mind the "nimble sixpence," he would say to all who may wish to purchase goods in his line, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his Stock will be found a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Cloth, Plush, Selet, Musk, Coney, & Shetland Seal Fur CAPS.

Also, Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Silk, Coney, Moleskin, and Wool HATS, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash.
J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner of Market Square.
Oct. 6, 1847. 84tf

DENTISTRY.

J. N. BAIRD,

DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY.

CAN be consulted at all times, when not professionally engaged out, at his Office adjoining the Lafayette Hotel, where he will operate in all the various branches of his profession.

Superior Vegetable Tooth Powder and Astringent Washes for diseased Gums.

Such as inflammation and sponginess, when accompanied by recession of their margins from the teeth, and destruction of the alveolar processes,—prepared and sold at his Office.
October 2, 1847. 84tf

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, intending to emigrate to the West, offers for sale the Tract of LAND on which he resides, containing about 600 acres, and another Tract about 2½ miles distant, containing 300 acres. They are situated on Brown Marsh, in Bladen County, are mostly Pine Lands, well timbered, and tolerably well adapted for the cultivation of Corn. There is a good Mill Site on the premises; and a Dwelling House and the necessary Out Houses. Any person desiring to purchase will please apply by letter addressed to me at Elizabeth Town, or personally on the premises.
NEILL KELLY.
Bladen county, Oct. 9, 1847. 84-6wpd

MOORE'S HOTEL for Sale.

THE Proprietor of the above Establishment wishing to retire from public life, now offers it for sale. The location is well known, and would be a good investment for a person qualified for the business. To an approved purchaser the terms will be made very liberal, and possession given immediately. Application may be made on the premises, or by letter (post-paid) to John A. Moore. The Hotel is still open for the accommodation of the public as usual.
DAVID MOORE.
Cheraw, Oct. 5 84-4w

NEW BOOKS.

Wilkes's Exploring Expedition, 5 vols. very cheap.
The Statesman's Manual, containing all the Messages of all the Presidents, with a Memoir of each, and a History of their Administrations; 2 large vols.
Bancroft's History of the U. S.; 3 vols.
Cooper's Naval History.
Fremont's Oregon.
Watson's Dictionary of Poetical Quotations.
Masonic Chart and Freemason's Monitor.
Prescott's Conquest of Mexico.
" " Peru.
For sale by E. J. HALE.
Oct. 1847.

LAW BOOKS.

Chitty's Blackstone, 2 vols.,
Story's Equity Jurisprudence, 2 vols.;
" " Pleadings,
" on Conflict of Laws,
" on Agency,
" on Partnership,
" on Sales,
" on Bills,
" on Bailments.
Greenleaf on Evidence, 2 vols.,
Saunders on Pleading and Evidence, 2 vols.,
Jarman on Wills, 2 vols.,
Archbold's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.,
Kent's Commentaries, 4 vols.,
Wheaton's Selwyn's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.
East's Reports, 8 vols.,
English Common Law Reports, vol. 51,
Index to ditto.
English Chancery Reports, vol. 19.
Smith's Leading Cases, new and enlarged Edition, 2 vols.,
Smith on Contracts,
Smith on Mercantile Law,
Williams on Executors, 2 vols.,
Starkie on Evidence, 3 vols.,
Stephen on Pleading,
Russell on Crimes, 2 vols.,
Roscoe's Criminal Evidence,
Leigh's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.,
Archbold's Criminal Pleading,
Adams on Ejectment,
Kinne's Law Compendium, 2 vols.
Jeremy's Equity Jurisdiction,
Crabb on Real Property, 2 vols.,
Chitty on Bills,
Hughes' Equity Draughtsman,
Lube's Equity Pleading,
Kinne's Blackstone and Kent,
Law of Courts Martial,
Swaim's Justice, N. C. Form Book, Iredell's Digested Manual of Laws of N. C. since 1836.
For sale by E. J. HALE.
Oct. 1847.

Books of all kinds, Law, Medical, &c. procured to order, when not on hand.

It is not often that we find amongst the Medical Faculty sufficient candor to accord any merit whatever to "Patent Medicines," as it conflicts with their interest so to do—but below we give an exception:

OPINION OF A REGULAR PHYSICIAN.
Exeter, Me., Sept. 30, 1845.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for diseases of the Lungs, for two years past, and many bottles, to my knowledge, have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases where it was thought confirmed consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure.
E. BOYDEN, Physician at Exeter Corner.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

1847.

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, and offer for sale by wholesale and retail, their large and extensive stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Embracing almost every article that is usually kept in the Dry Goods, Hat, Shoe and Hardware and Cutlery line, all of which have been recently purchased in the Northern Markets, at Auction and Private Sale under the most favorable circumstances, and many at much below what they could now be bought.

They respectfully solicit a call from their friends and the public generally, to give their stock an examination before laying in their Fall supplies, as great pains have been taken and much time consumed in order to obtain every article at the lowest price, so as to offer every advantage that would be gained by going further North.

New supplies will be received throughout the season as they are wanted.

W. C. J. & CO., Hay Street,
Nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.
Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 31, 1847. 78-tf

N. B. Always on hand a large assortment of Double and Single Barrel GUNS, with all the necessary equipments.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just returned from New York, with a fine assortment of **GOODS** in his line, which he invites the public to call and examine before purchasing. Among his assortment may be found the following articles:

GOLD AND SILVER LEVER

WATCHES,

Gold and silver l'Epine ditto; Patent Vertical do; Vi[illegible] do; Gold Guard Fob and Vest Chains; Silk and Mohair Chains; Steel Chains; Gold, Silver, Steel, and Brass Keys; Gold Slides; Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacles; Ear Rings; Breast Pins and Finger Rings; Gold and Silver Pencils; Gold Pens; Bracelets; Gold Lockets; Silver Butter Knives; Plated do; Gold and Silver Tooth Picks; Gold Seals; Silver Combs; Silver Head Ornaments; Pearl Salt and Mustard Spoons; Bone do; Razors; Knives and Scissors; Steel Reticules; Clasps for ditto, and Purses; Silk Purses; Hair and Tooth Brushes; Dressing Combs; Silver-plated Cake Baskets; Silver-plated Candlesticks; Silver-plated Snuffers and Trays; Steel Snuffers and Trays; Britannia Tea Pots; Sugar Bowls and Milk Pots; Backgammon Boards; Violin Strings; &c. &c.—All of which will be sold as low as they can be purchased in any market.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry.

EDWIN GLOVER, Hay street,
a few doors above the Market.
August 21, 1847. 78-3m

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers are receiving and have now in Store, a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, &c. &c.,

Among which are—

500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 bags Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
5 bbls. W. & W's Crushed ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
75 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 ditto Factory ditto.

—ALSO—

Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Cassia; Epsom Salts; Saleratus; Copperas; Indigo; Madder; Window Glass and Putty; Cotton Bagging; Manilla and Bale Rope; Cast, Blister, and German Steel; Steel Shovels and Spades; Rowland's Mill and Cross-cut Saws; Collins' Turpentine and Kentucky Pat. Axes; Carriage Springs and Axles; Tin Plate and Wire; Blacksmiths' Tools, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms for *Cash*, Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
August 30, 1847. 78-tf

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200 CASKS Thomastown LIME, in excellent order, and of superior quality, just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
July 5, 1847. 70-tf

1800 SACKS Liverpool SALT,
2000 bushels do Rock Alum do,
75 hhds. new crop Molasses,
100 bbls. No. 3 Nova Scotia Mackerel,
20 bbls. No. 1 and 2 Herrings,
Sugar, Coffee, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats, Flour, Brandy, Whiskey, &c. &c.
We buy all sorts of Country Produce.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Aug. 26, 1847. 59-tf

GREAT

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT,

ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

Comparison of a few articles of the former and present rates:

	Former.	Present.
Box Goods, cubic foot,	8	7
Salt, sack,	30	25
Salt, coarse Liv. bbls,	10	8
Iron, ton,	3 00	2 50
Coffee, per sack,	30	25
Sugar, per 100,	17½	15
Castings, per 2000 lbs.,	5 00	4 00

We continue to run our usual number of Boats. The Evergreen lost but one trip during all the last dry season. She is unquestionably the lightest draught of water, 17 inches, running on the river. Our present terms for receiving and forwarding goods, as follows:

Receiving and forwarding in Wilmington free of commission for the same. All goods consigned to us in Fayetteville, on freight up the river, 15 per per cent. We have fine safe Warehouses at the river, where they may be stored, so as to save one-half the hauling. Produce down the river shipped free of commissions.

Passage, $3 up and down.

This arrangement to take effect after 20th inst.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of public patronage.

JOHN H. HALL, Agent
Henrietta S. B. Co.
Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

NORTH CAROLINA,

STANLY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Sessions, 1847.

David C. Laily *vs* Eben. Nelms, Adm'r of Thos. Waddill, dec'd.

Justices' Judgment.

Plea,—fully administered and no assets.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the following persons, who are heirs at law of the said Thomas Waddill, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State, to-wit: William Waddill, Rich'd Tomlinson, Jr., —— Lancaster and Ann his wife, Wm. Tomlinson, Jno. Tomlinson, Mary Jane Tomlinson, Thomas Tomlinson, Jr., Margaret Tomlinson, John Tomlinson 2d, James Tomlinson 2d, Caroline Tomlinson, Sidney H. Tomlinson, and John R. Hill, (tenant by the courtesy) and Ann, Jemima, Emily, Margaret, Thomas, Robert, Caroline, William and Mary Jane Hill: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said heirs to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Albemarle, and show cause, if any, why the real estate of the said Thomas Waddill shall not be liable for said Judgment and costs.

Witness, Davidson Hearne, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of August, A. D. 1847.

D. HEARNE, Clerk.
[Pr. adv. $4 25.] 81-6w

Received on Consignment,

33 BAGS Rio Coffee,
3 hhds. P. R. Sugar,
15 bbls. N. E. Rum.
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
March 22, 1847.

Express Mail Line

FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Travelling Public, that they have established a Line of elegant Four Horse Post Coaches, between the Capitals of North and South Carolina, to run, under the new Schedule of Mail Contracts, at the rate of 6 miles an hour. With fine new 9 Passenger Coaches, excellent Horses, and Skilful Drivers, they hope to secure sufficient travel to sustain the enterprize. Through Tickets to Gaston may be had of the Agents at Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, or Fayetteville.

E. L. ELLSWORTH & CO.
July 1847. 71-tf

Marble Factory.

BY GEORGE LAUDER,
Nearly opposite the Post Office,
47-1yp] Fayetteville, N. C.

On Consignment.

70 BOXES Virginia Manufactured TOBACCO, fine and common brands, neatly put up in whole and half boxes, for sale at Factory prices, adding the transportation, by

D. & W. McLAURIN.
May 17, 1847. 63-tf

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

MR. BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the country, has returned again to this place, and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of his approved plan of operating, confidently relying on his specimens as the best criterion of his ability.

Mr. B. returns to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Particular attention will be given to all those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art. Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his Room, 1 door West of Boggs's Hotel.

☞ The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German Cameras, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, polishing materials, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash at the Daguerreotype Rooms.

J. L. BRYAN.
April 17, 1847. 60-tf

MERCHANTS

STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

Averaging about 20 per cent.

New Steamer ROWAN, 17 inches.
Steamer WILLIAM B. MEARES.
Steamer COTTON PLANT.
Flat Boats—BEN BERRY,
ODD FELLOW,
MIKE CRONLY,
WASHINGTON,
T. J. CURTIS,
READY MONEY,
MARY ELIZA.

THE Proprietors of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company of Fayetteville and Wilmington, N. C. offer the above Line of Boats, on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late revision and reduction of Freights.

Their new Steamer Rowan now draws only 17 inches water. When she undergoes some alteration in machinery, her draft is calculated at 14 to 16 inches, which will make her the lightest boat navigating the waters of any river in the Southern country. This Company flatter themselves that they have it now in their power to offer the most complete line of Boats that has ever been on the Cape Fear, and one that will do the freighting business with regularity and dispatch *on all stages of the water*. They have, in connection with the Henrietta Company of this place, reduced the freights to the tariff as in printed rates. Neither of the Boating concerns deemed themselves able to reduce the freights and still do the forwarding business in this place free of charge, and consequently this Company have given it up, with the conviction, that the Forwarding Merchants of our town can do it more justice than a boating concern.

Any Goods consigned to the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place *free of commissions*—all other charges made to the shipper.

The new arrangement takes effect from the 15th instant.

Passage $3, both ways.

The two Companies will hereafter count all freight cash, or interest added.

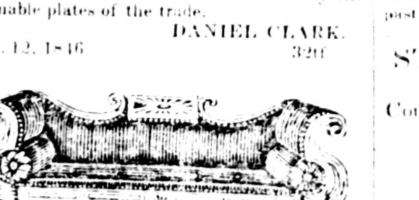
Direct letters to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville; R. G. Rankin, Wilmington.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Ag't.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 18, 1847. 46-tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he may now be found at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South of the Store formerly occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the latest Paris, London, and Fayetteville styles, superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that can be made on the New York principle, and on that he flatters himself to be equal to any—being in the regular receipt of the latest styles afforded by the fashionable plates of the trade.

DANIEL CLARK.
Oct. 12, 1846. 32tf



THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received the largest and most general assortment of

CHAIRS

Ever offered in this market, selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, and shall be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him the preference at the same prices.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 19, 1846. 33tf

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have taken the Store formerly occupied by P. P. Johnson & Co., Southeast corner of Market square, where they are now receiving a large and general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Among which are, superfine black, blue, and brown Cloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths, for over coating; steel mix'd ditto; super black and fancy Cassimeres; plain and fancy plaid Sattinets; gold mix'd and plain Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys, all wool; Linseys; worsted Plaids; fine bed Blankets; saddle and negro ditto; bed Tickings; table Diaper; birdseye ditto; Towelling; bleh'd and brown Sheetings; brown and bleh'd Drills; plaid Cloak Linings; black and fancy silk Velvets; super satin and cashmere Vestings; Valencia ditto; gent. fancy Scarfs and Cravats; worsted and cashmere Shawls, some very fine; children's silk and worsted Hoods; swiss, book, and jaconet Muslins; plain and fig'd Bobinets; muslin Edgings and Insertings; cotton and thread Edgings.

For Ladies' wear—fine Cashmeres; satin stripe D'Laines; French do; Orleans Cloth; plain Thibet do; silk warp Alpacas; plaid and satin stripe do; plain and col'd dress Silks; ⅞ apron do; French, English, and American Prints, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Super fur and wool Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, Umbrellas and Parasols.

☞ The above Stock embraces every article usually found in a Dry Goods Store, all of which will be sold at the lowest market prices, for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.
Sept. 7, 1847. 79-3m

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed to the two tenements West end of the Hybart Buildings, on the North side of Hay street, next adjoining D. & W. McLaurin on the West, and E. Glover, Jeweller, on the East, which is about midway between the Fayetteville Book Store and Observer Office, and the Market House, where he hopes his old friends and customers will call and see him.

He is now receiving his fall supplies, which will be found to embrace a general stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CROCKERY.

All of which will be sold at a small advance on cost, either at wholesale, retail, or in barter.

The undersigned intends to try the experiment of selling at smaller profits this season than is usually charged, and would therefore especially invite cash purchasers and those who buy on short time, to call and examine his stock before buying elsewhere.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
August 28, 1847. 79-tf

Kirkpatrick's Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents by the Manufacturer, would inform the Wheat growers that they are prepared to furnish Kirkpatrick's Machines at the shortest notice, having a few now on hand, and they expect a large number. They would state that there has been an improvement made in the durability of these Machines, [illegible] They are well known, and having given general satisfaction in the counties of Davidson, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, and others, by those who have seen them in operation.

HALL & HALL.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1847. 68-tf

Received pr. Steamer Evergreen.

5 BBLS. CRUSHED SUGAR,
1 qr. cask pure French Brandy,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 do fine Pouchong do,
2 casks London Porter, in pt. and qt. bottles,
3 bags Pepper.
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Building.
June 1, 1847. 66-tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitations of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering community, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may acquire the [illegible] at a trifling cost, and [illegible] enjoy their [illegible] influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, especially to the Poor.

The medicine has not been taken on trust [illegible] knowledge [illegible] been [illegible] It is a remedy that [illegible] its efficacy [illegible] From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character, and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausea is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1847.

Boon & Davis *vs.* Oliver K. Tuton.
Sampson Boon *vs.* Oliver K. Tuton.

LEVY ON LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Oliver K. Tuton, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear before the Justices of said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court to be held for said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to shew cause, if any he has, why said land shall not be condemned to be sold to satisfy the said Plaintiff's debt and interest, and all accruing costs.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of August, A. D. 1847, and of American Independence the 72d year.

SDH. HOWELL, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 81

Blank Warrants for sale here.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE and LOT on Gillespie street, with Stables and other out-buildings in order.

W. P. MALLETT.
Sept. 25, 1847. 82tf

TIMBER AGENCY.

THE undersigned will attend to the selling of Timber in Wilmington; and whenever there is a "glut" in the market, J. C. Blocker will give it his personal attention—at other times, orders for the sale of Timber will promptly be despatched by addressing W. & T. Love, who will act in my absence. If punctuality in making returns will ensure patronage, then they hope to receive a share.

J. C. BLOCKER & CO.
Wilmington, Sept. 25, 1847. 82-1Y

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Dec. 8, 1846. 40tf

National Loan Fund

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, OF LONDON.

"A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan."

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital £500,000 sterling, or $2,500,000,

Besides a Reserve Fund (from surplus premiums,) of about $185,000,—Part of the Capital is invested in the United States.

T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George st., Hanover Square, Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.

U. STATES BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS, Chief Office for America, 74 Wall st., N. Y.

Jacob Harvey, Esq. Ch'n,	Sam'l S. Howland, Esq
John J. Palmer, Esq.	Gorham A. Worth, Esq
Jonathan Goodhue, Esq.	Sam'l M. Fox, Esq.
Jas. Boorman, Esq.	Wm. Van Hook, Esq.
Geo. Barclay, Esq.	C. Edw. Habicht, Esq

EDW'D T. RICHARDSON, Esq.,
General Accountant.

Pamphlets, Blank Forms, Tables of Rates, Lists of Agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office, 74 Wall st., or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, and British North American Colonies.

J. LEANDER STARR, General Agent
for the U. S. and B. N. A. Colonies.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Aug. 2, 1847. 74-3m

Encourage Home Manufactures.

Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 1, 1847.

100,000 ACRES

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76t

A GREAT BARGAIN IN DEEP RIVER LANDS!

THE Subscriber having determined on removing to the West, offers for sale his PLANTATION on Deep River, 12 miles North West of Carthage, containing 500 acres, well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, Cotton, and Tobacco.

It is seldom that such an inducement is offered to purchasers to buy. The Land will be sold for two-thirds of the original cost a few years since, and the entire crop of Corn and Cotton, Farming Utensils, a good stock of Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, thrown in. Immediate application is desired, as I am determined to sell the first opportunity.

DONALD STREET.
Moore county, July 16, 1847. 72tf

Fever and Ague Sufferers!!!

Beware of Counterfeit and Substitute Tonic Mixtures.

MOST of you have heard of that Old Favorite and Sterling Medicine—the Great National Remedy for Fever and Ague, "Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture," which always CURES safely and eradicatingly, without Barks, Arsenic, Mercury, or Vitriol.

Well, some miscreants have stolen the name of Tonic Mixture, (after having become popularised by the great success of this *Original* Tonic Mixture,) and have affixed it to their worthless trash, hoping thereby to deceive you! Be on your guard therefore! and purchase only of the duly authorised Agents for its sale.

Inventor and Sole Proprietor, JOHN R. ROWAND, M. D., Graduate of the University of Pa.

Office No. 143 Arch (or Mulberry) street, Philadelphia.

August 2, 1847. 74-3m

☞ For sale by SHAW & GARDNER, Druggists, Clinton, N. C.

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

MORE TIME.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received a large assortment of FASHIONABLE

WATCHES & JEWELRY,

Among which may positively be found some of the CHEAPEST and Handsomest ***Watches & Jewelry*** that has ever been offered for sale in this market. Without enumerating the various articles and their respective prices, call and see for yourselves if the above assertion is not true.

Gentlemen call and have your Watches genteelly repaired and warranted.

JOHN M. BEASLEY.

ALSO,

Fine Double-barrelled GUNS; Revolving and various other kinds of PISTOLS; Military Goods; Fine Pocket Knives; Accordeons; Perfumeries; Violins; Flutes; Fifes; Music Boxes; Violin and Guitar Strings; fine Razors and Straps; large lot of Silver Spoons, Gold Pens, &c. &c.

J. M. B.
August 21, 1847. 80-6t

FOR SALE.

1 PAIR OF TIMBER WHEELS, with Log Chains, complete. Also, a 3 or 4 horse WAGON.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
April 27, 1847. 60tf

New Spring and Summer

GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their supply of **GOODS**, consisting of

Black Cloths; blk and fancy Cassimeres; brown Linen and Drillings; coat Checks; white Marseilles Vestings; col'd ditto; Vest Shapes; fancy Prints; 2d Mourning ditto; plaid Ginghams; printed Lawns; green Braze; linen Lawn; white and red Flannel; Apron Checks; Bed Ticking; bleh'd Shirtings; fine brown ditto; cotton Lace Cloths; birds eye Diaper; Book, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslin; check and plain white Cambric, Linen cambric Hdkfs; silk ditto; Ladies' white and blk cotton Hose; Misses ditto; Gents ½ Hose; black stay Binding; Coats' spool Cotton; black and col'd flax Thread; knitting Cotton; linen Tapes; white and black Cords; vest and suspender Buttons; fine Ivory Combs; dress Combs; black and col'd sewing Silk; black Crapes; Hat ditto; black and col'd Ribbons; 7-4 net Shawls; Mousselin De Laine ditto; Satin ditto; Plaid ditto; Braze Scarfs; Ladies' Cravats; Gents fancy Silk ditto; corded Skirts; Gingham Umbrellas and Parasols; Palm Leaf Hats;—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

MALLETT & HUSKE, Green st.
One door North of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son.
April 5, 1847. 57-tf

NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Last Will and Testament of Thomas L. Hybart was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were granted to the undersigned, the Executors therein named. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those holding claims against the Estate, are also requested to present them to the Executors as early as practicable.

ROBERT STRANGE,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
Executors.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

FOR RENT.

THE **OREGON HOTEL**, at Liberty Point. Possession given 1st June. Apply soon to

W. S. MULLINS.
May 14, 1847. 63-tf

JOHN C. LATTA.

COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
GENERAL AGENT.
Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 2, 1846. 35-Y

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

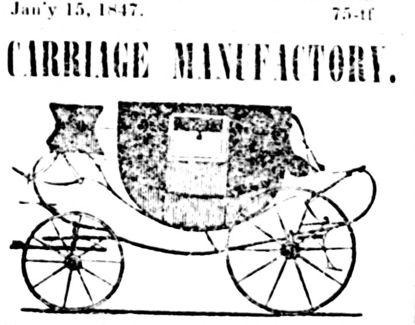
TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.

Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles: Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

FLOUR AND BACON.

NEW FLOUR by the barrel or at retail, 10,000 lbs. BACON. For sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.
July 12, 1847. 71tf

Dr. Kuhl's Medicines:

RESTORER OF THE BLOOD,
FOR CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES.

DYSPEPSIA, general debility, decline, diseases of the skin, of the liver, of the lungs, coughs, Fever and Ague, bilious affections, etc. Price, qt. bottles, $2 50; pint do. $1 50.

DEPURATIVE POWDER,

For Fever and Ague, Bilious Affections, Inflammatory Diseases, Gravel, Worms, Head-Ache or Megrim, Fullness of the Head, Dimness of Sight, &c., which is to be taken in the Restorer. Price 50 cts. per box.

ABYSSINIA MIXTURE,

for gonorrhœa, gleet, fluor albus, gravel, etc. Price per bottle, $1 25 and $2 50.

From the Milton Chronicle.

Letter from J. R. Callum, Esq., Milton, N. C.

DR. KUHL: *Dear Sir:* Your Medicines have given entire satisfaction in this section of country. The Abyssinia Mixture especially, is highly approved of. It has never failed to cure in every case. It sells like hot cakes. I have never had enough to supply the demand. You will please send me a large supply of it as soon as you arrive at home. Yours respectfully,

J. R. CALLUM.
Milton Drug Store, Aug. 11, 1847.

AGENTS,
J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville.
DUGALD McDUGALD, Moore Co.
Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1847. 81-9w

RUNAWAY.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail in Richmond county, N. C., on the 5th June 1847, a negro man who says his name is George, and belongs to Robert Wilson of Alabama. He is about 28 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, weighs about 180 lbs., full round face, with a crescent-shaped scar on his upper lip.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward and comply with the law, or the boy will be dealt with according to Act of Assembly.

R. T. LONG, Jailer.
Rockingham, July 26, 1847. 74-6m
[Pr. adv. $8 00.]

A CARD.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his HOUSE AND LOT, situated in the centre of the village of Lexington, N. C. The said Property will be sold low, as the subscriber wishes to leave soon for the North. A medical gentleman, who wishes an extensive practice, will find it a desirable location. The practice will average from $1200 to $1500 per annum. Possession will be given whenever desired, and terms made easy to the purchaser. Any letter of inquiry relative to the above, will be immediately be attended to by addressing the subscriber.

B. H. WHITNEY.
Lexington, Sept. 15, 1847. 81-tw

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100 CASKS UNSLACKED LIME, for sale by

H. L. [illegible]
July 5, 1847. [illegible]

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have associated themselves in business under the Firm of

COOK & TAYLOR.

And have now on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, & CUTLERY, all of which they will sell [illegible] for cash, or exchange for country produce.

JAMES G. COOK,
WILLIAM TAYLOR.
Fayetteville, June 1847. 68tf

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE Brandreth Pills [illegible] Dr. Brandreth [illegible] every [illegible] and in every part of the Union. Get Brandreth's Pills if you are not perfectly [illegible] and they will restore you—if medicine can do it—because they expel those humors which are the cause of impurity of the blood, and at the same time the body [illegible]

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent.

MICHAEL McGARY.
June 22, 1847. 69-1m

NOTICE.

A [illegible] the Dutchman's Book will be re[illegible] [illegible]

J. & T. WADDILL.
April 20, 1847. 58-tf

INVALUABLE

FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX LECTURES on the Uses of the Lungs; Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, and Diseases of the Heart. On the Laws of Longevity, and mode of preserving male and female health, symmetry and beauty; exposing causes and cure of those diseases that produce Consumption, or shorten life, as Affections of the Skin, Spine, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Liver, Scrofula, Piles, Gravel, and Female Complaints. Its rules, easy, practical, and pure, form a guide to perfect health and long life. 28 Engravings, 324 pages, 50 cents. Postage 9½ cents. By SAMUEL SHELDON FITCH, A. M., M. D., at 707 Broadway, New York.

Any person remitting fifty cents, free, will receive one copy, by mail, to any part. The Trade supplied.

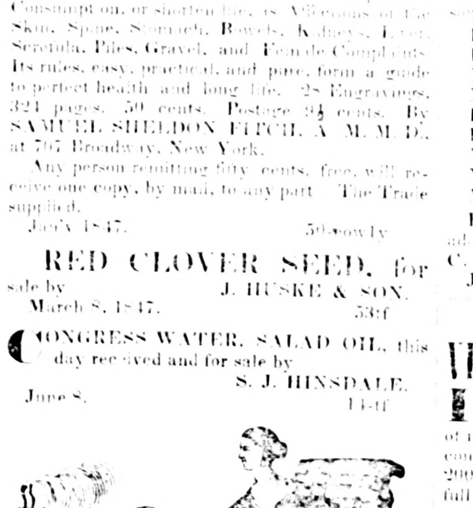
Jan'y 1847. 50-eow1y

RED CLOVER SEED, for

sale by J. HUSKE & SON.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
June 8. 14-tf



Dr. H. F. Peery's Vermifuge,

OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly concentrated and Chemically combined preparation, capable, from the promptitude of its action, of clearing the system in a few hours of every worm.

THE exceeding small quantity of this medicine required to test the existence of worms or to remove every one from the system, its operating in a few hours, together with its great certainty of effect, constitute it one of the most brilliant discoveries of the age. It seldom needs to be repeated, and never to be followed by any other purge; therefore in urgent cases, as those of FITS, SPASMS or CONVULSIONS, caused by worms, its unrivalled superiority is manifest. Few medicines are better calculated to improve the health of children, even where no worms exist; as it removes those masses of crudities that line and closely adhere to the stomach and bowels, giving rise to symptoms that counterfeit every variety of worm-disease. Though prompt and certain in its operation, it is perfectly safe and adapted to the tenderest age. Price 25 cents per vial.

Prepared by Dr. H. F. Peery, and sold by established Agents in most of the principal cities and towns throughout the United States and Canadas.

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.

May 27, 1846. 36tf

VAUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, as Clerk and Master for the County of Moore, by virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity of said County, will on the 20th day of October next, at the Court House in the Town of Carthage, sell the following described Tracts of LAND, situated in Moore county, and belonging to the Estate of the late John B. Kelly, dec'd, to-wit:—

3000 acres, more or less, on either side of McLendon's Creek, within three miles of the town of Carthage, the Plantation on which said John B. Kelly resided previous to his death. Said farm is of great value, embracing some hundred acres of rich low grounds, a large portion of which is in a high state of cultivation, and admirably adapted to the cultivation of grain of all kinds, and a large portion of the uplands are well suited to the growth of cotton. The dwelling house upon said farm is a large two story building, nearly new built, out of the best materials, and well painted. The Kitchen, Smokehouse, Barns, Stables, and Negro houses, are all well adapted and constructed for the purposes for which they are respectively intended, and complete. [illegible] Upon the farm are very valuable Grist and Saw Mills, that have cost the Estate [illegible] and are now being completed. The location is healthy, pleasant, and every way desirable.

Also, 32 lots in the Town of Carthage, upon which is erected a Store-house, and [illegible] other buildings.

Also, 300 acres of Land, more or less, on the waters of Wet Creek, in the [illegible] adjoining the lands of Angus M[illegible] and others.

Also, 400 acres, more or less, on M[illegible] Creek, adjoining the lands of John M[illegible] others.

Also, 200 acres, more or less, known as the McCaskill Lands.

Also, 200 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of A. C. Curry, James Monk[illegible] on the waters of Dunham's Creek.

☞ The sale will be made on a credit of [illegible] months. Purchasers will be required to give bond and approved sureties.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.
Carthage, Sept. 4, 1847.
[Pr. adv. $5 25.]

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25 Valuable Negroes

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, as the Administrator of the late John B. Kelly, and by virtue of a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Moore County, will, on the 20th day of October next, at the Court House in the town of Carthage, sell Twenty-five valuable and likely NEGROES, belonging to said estate. A credit of [illegible] will be given upon [illegible] terms of the sale.

ALEX'R KELLY, Adm'r.
Carthage, Sept. 6, 1847.

P. S. It is possible that but a part of the above named property will be sold.

[Pr. adv. $2 40.]

1000 LBS. SUPERIOR BACON, Hams, Sides, and Shoulders. Sale in quantities to suit purchasers.

B. ROSE & SON.
Sept. 11, 1847.

EDUCATION.

ST. TIMOTHY'S HALL.

A School for Boys,

At Catonsville, six miles from Baltimore, Md.

REV. L. VAN BOKKELEN, A. M., RECTOR.

THIS extensive [illegible] complete [illegible] for the [illegible] have been erected especially for the purpose [illegible] with all the conveniences [illegible] similar buildings in the Northern and Eastern States. The position is renowned for its healthfulness and the beauty of its scenery. The grounds contain nearly 100 acres, 20 of which are in [illegible] Forest Trees, and afford sufficient space [illegible] appropriate recreations and amusements [illegible] The course of instruction embraces every [illegible] from the elements of an English education [illegible] thorough preparation for the Sophomore [illegible] classes of College, or for Mercantile [illegible] The system of instruction in the Classics [illegible] tion of that pursued with such eminent success by Rev. T. K. Arnold, of England. The Rector is assisted by experienced Teachers, who are graduates of our best Northern Colleges, and [illegible] wishes to establish in Maryland a School of the highest grade for instruction and discipline [illegible] the accomplishments consistent with a [illegible] Institution can be acquired. Vocal and Instrumental Music receive special attention, and are taught upon very reasonable terms. Physical Education is systematized by regular periods [illegible] exercises, and the character of the exercise is adapted to a perfect development of the body.

Parents desiring a thorough education for their sons, are invited to visit the Hall and examine its departments. The Rector will be pleased to have visitors pass a day in the School, and [illegible] its management in every detail. Parents [illegible] South passing through Baltimore, and wishing to place their sons at School, are invited to visit St. Timothy's Hall, where it is thought will be found all the advantages of instruction and care which can be obtained in any of the Northern States.

Terms—$100 per Session of 5 months, payable in April and October. Reference is made to the following gentlemen, many of whom have sons at the School:

Rev. Dr. Drane,
Dr. Thos. H. Wright,
Mr. Wm. A. Wright,
Mr. Levin Lane,
Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Jr.,
Dr. John H. Hill,
Mr. A. H. Van Bokkelen, } Wilmington, N. C.
Mr. Warren Winslow, Fayetteville, N. C.
Mr. Thos. J. Pugh, Bertie county, N. C.

Prospectuses will be forwarded as desired, by addressing A. H. Van Bokkelen, Wilmington, N. C.

July 29, 1847. 74-3m

HOTCHKISS'S

VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.
Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State.